PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,923.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M.				
20th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5384	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10609		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10612		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907,				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5384	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6910		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5384	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5384	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10612		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

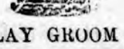
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 4th October, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiomet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NILE	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiomet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NILE	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	22nd Oct.	31st Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith	13th Nov.	24th Nov
HOGUN MARU	4926	G. S. Lopraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	3655	Birch	19th Oct.
KAISER	2724	von Holdt	2nd "
REICHSTAG	2035	Kopplatter	18th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES
Agent.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 10TH OCTOBER, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Vis.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 22nd Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 18th "	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
FUTILALA	3000	24th Oct.	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	9th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
15th *October*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Lde Stabile	5138	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragletto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Midcrigo	5095	20th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

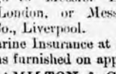
Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND,	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick.	3062	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	6106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 580
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those acquiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are awarded to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

XMAS 1906-NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA AND ENGLAND.

To avoid disappointments send your parcels per "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."
Shipments leave Bombay for—
XMAS, November 10th, 17th, 24th, and NEW YEAR December 1st, 8th and 15th.
Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.
Parcels delivered *free* to address at low rates.
Full particulars, forms, etc., from

COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—*
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind—*
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.—*
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	

AGENCIES:

AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOMELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).		Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.		Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.		Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.		Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.		Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.		Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.		Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).		New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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They are self adjusting
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The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

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THE FIRE EXTINCTOR OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
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COLD PUDDINGS, ICES.
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THE
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FOR OCTOBER, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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WORLD-FAMED
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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and ...any vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the student and pedestary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remark

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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SATURDAY 20TH OCTOBER.

"SIGN OF THE CROSS."

ADELPHI HOTEL,

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SUBSCRIPTION DANCE.

ON TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1906,
AT 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Rs. 2 for one Gentleman and Two Ladies.
Tickets can be had at the Door.

THE HOTEL DELUXE OF INDIA.

A FEW good rooms are available by the month, single and double. Apply WATSON'S ANNEXE, Bombay.

MATHERAN

TO BE SOLD, as it stands, the beautiful situated and well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, known as ALTAMONT LODGE, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: Commands a splendid view of Panorama Point and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, all completely furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Commodious kitchen, servant quarters and outhouses. ON VIEW from 13th to 15th October inclusive.

For further particulars apply to A. H. FROOM P. & O. Co., Bombay, who will also receive offers up to 17th October inclusive.

NOTICE.

ESTATE BENJAMIN READING.

INFORMATION is required by the undersigned as to the present whereabouts of the widow of the deceased abovenamed who at the time of her marriage to the deceased was a widow her name then being SARAH GAILEY and who was married to the deceased in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lucknow on 16th July 1889. If the said widow be dead, information is required as to the whereabouts of her representatives if any. Proof of her death must also be furnished. The deceased was at one time a carriage examiner on the Oudh & Rohilkhund Railway. Notice is also hereby given under the provisions of section 320 of the Indian Succession Act that in the event of the said widow or her representatives not being ascertained on or before the 30th November 1906, the assets of the estate will be distributed amongst those persons who claim to be the next of kin of the deceased and the undersigned will not in any way be responsible for the assets so distributed.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3, COUNCIL HOUSE ST.,
CALCUTTA, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the "HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 30th June, 1906", are available FOR SALE with the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

PRICE—Rs. 2 per Copy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana at 3 P.M. Standard time on 23rd October, 1906, SEALED TENDERS for the following works. Forms of tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant, Executive Engineer Office, Thana, for each work from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., save on Sundays, Holidays and the day of receiving tenders.

		Rs.
1.	Metalling the Road from Kalyan to Karjat 1st section.	
	Value of work about	9,200
	Amount of deposit	900
	Amount of earnest money	500
2.	Constructing Road from Kalyan to Karjat 2nd section.	
	Value of work about	37,000
	Amount of deposit	3,700
	Amount of earnest money	500

IBRAHIM AHMADI L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer, Thana District.

In the matter of the Estate of JAMES HEANEY BARTHOLOMEW Mc MENEMY, late Manager of the Valvoline Oil Company, of Bombay, European Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming as Creditors or otherwise against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, whodied at Bombay, on or about the 14th day of April, 1906, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of the said deceased having effect throughout British India were granted on the 8th day of October, 1906, to Peter Byrne, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of SIMON KEMP, Master Painter, of Hamilton, in Scotland, one of the Trustees and Executors of the Will of the said deceased, are required to send their claims to the said Peter Byrne at the Office of his Solicitors the Undersigned within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the said Estate will be distributed and handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Peter Byrne.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1906.

SMETHAM BYRNE & NOBLE,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
18, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., (S.T.,) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' report and audited balance sheet and abstract of Profit and Loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1906.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

IV. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 31st instant both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board of Director,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
BOMBAY 5TH OCTOBER, 1906.

F. W. RODGERS & CO.,

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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS

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BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

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A large and up-to-date stock is kept of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Proprietary Goods Dietetic Food, Toilet Requisites, Sundries, and Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

N.B.—Prescriptions are carefully dispensed under the supervision of a qualified Assistant who has had 25 years' Pharmaceutical experience

Out-station Orders will have immediate attention and goods will be sent by V. P. P.

CHARGES MODERATE! TRIAL SOLICITED.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th October, 1906.

NOTICE.

This Advertisement is in supersession of that part of the advertisements which appeared in the issues of this Paper, on 18th to 25th July, which refers to 5,80,000 Sleepers.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 5,80,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, delivery to begin by 1st April 1907, and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber:—

INDIAN.—Sal, deodar or Burmese Pingado.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Hill grown Jarrah.
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mixed Hardwoods.
QUEENSLAND.—Mixed Hardwoods.
TASMANIAN.—Mixed Hardwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber when more than one class is offered; and to quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of the contract.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification s.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railway before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex: ships' slings at Karachi.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and price quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer on the N. W. Railway.

Tender should be return duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, superscribed "Tender for sleepers required by the N. W. Railway" at Calcutta by MONDAY, 3rd December 1906, on which date these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be had from the Chief Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 100 which will be treated as earnest money and returned to tenderers after the award of contracts.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

OF

WATERS

for Domestic or Industrial uses, undertaken by Prof. GAJJAR'S

T. C. LABORATORY,

GIRGAON, BOMBAY,

for Rates &c, Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES.

We have a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS also of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA, 1906.

LADIES SECTION.

HANDIWORK by LADIES of all Sections Resident in India will be ADMITTED FREE of CHARGE in this Section. Apply to the SECRETARY EXHIBITION, 62, Bhowbazar Street.

MRS. C. G. H. ALLEN,
MRS. P. N. BOSE,
Honorary Secretaries, Ladies Section,

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal Amendment Act, 1905, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their first Ordinary Meeting to be held in the month of December 1906, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as MUZAWAR-PAKADI ROAD. A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefore as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 13th day of October, 1906.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOY CURED OF RINGWORM

Doctor Attended Him for Several Weeks without any Benefit—Friends Surprised at Result of Cure, and Mother

STRONGLY RECOMMENDS CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am pleased to give you the particulars respecting the case of my son Cyril. Four years ago, he came home from school with ringworm. At once we had the family doctor who attended him for several weeks without any benefit, and told me he feared his head would have to be shaved. Seeing your advertisement I got one tablet of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment. Our friends, of course, were surprised at the result. He was quite cured, his hair began to grow at once, and in two months he had a lovely head of hair, and has it now. I strongly recommend Cuticura Remedies in all cases of ringworm. You are quite at liberty to use my experience for the benefit of others. Mrs. L. Huntley, 17 Fairthorn Road, Westcombe Park, Charlton, S. E., Eng., Apr. 5, 1906."

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For Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands is Cuticura.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are priceless. No other remedies so pure, so sweet, so economical, and so speedily effective. They are the World's Favourites.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞ "Mailed Free, "A Book for Mothers."

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SOLE AGENTS. PARTNER. WM. J. KEYMER & CO. Buyers for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Offer their services to Firms abroad.

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SEND TRIAL FOR BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
No. 98 MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents—PEACOCK & Co., Chemists, BOMBA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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IS NOW

THE BEST

ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW BRA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateiwars, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Masjbar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	86 9/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/4	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	61 7/8	=	+ 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	32 1/8	=	+ 1/4
2 months hence	32 1/16	=	+ 1/4
Spot in New York	4/84 3/4	=	— 1/4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25/33	=	— 1
Bank cheques	20/46 3/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	60 1/2	=	+ 1/4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	5	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 5/8	" =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/2	" =	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5	" =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5	" =	— 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/2	=	— 5/8
7 day market loans	3 3/8	=	— 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £800,000 for Egypt.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 1/2 buyers.

WHEAT—Steady.

RAPESEED—

Brown 54 3/4 Oct.-Nov. done quiet.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 44 1/2 Oct.-Nov. done steady.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1/4

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	strong
Total Sales	5,000
Spot	6 33 — 12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 4/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	5 0
Imports	13,000
Futures, closed	steady

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5 32	5 33	5 37
— 4	— 4	— 5

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5 39	5 41	5 42
— 5	— 4	— 5

Apr.-May	May-June.	June-July
5 44	5 35	5 27
— 4	— 5	— 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	50,000
Do. last year	40,000
Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do. Continent	34,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 70 + 10
Futures, month of Dec.	11 04 + 20 *
Do. month of March	11 21 + 17

* Advanced owing to official weather reports considered unfavorable and to fresh support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 3/16 + 3/16	yesday	11 00
Futures, month of Dec.	11 20 + 20	do.	10 90
Do. month of Jan.	11 28 + 22	do.	11 09
Tone at close	steady		

East Indian cotton quotations in Liverpool are all reduced 1/16d with the exception of 1 month.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales	Bales. 41,000
Sold on Speculation	nil
Sold for Export	1,000
Forwarded to Consumers	69,000
Actual Exports	2,000
Week's Imports	49,000
Stock	2,12,000
Spots Stock	12,000
About American	9,000
Do. Indian	1,000
Cotton Stock in London	14,000
Total visible supply	1,870,000
Do. do. do. East Indian	125,000
Total quantity in sight	1,760,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Oct.

Cotton	1,626	bales.
Wheat	11,248	qrts.
Jowar	4,804	do
Bajri Rel and Mastard	162	do
Gingellyseed	798	do
Poppyseed	140	do
Groundnuts	87	do
Castorseed	2,022	do
Rice	8,197	do
Myrabolams	2,092	do
Cottonseed	2,075	do
Mowrassed	735	do
Gram	3,215	do
Jowar	773	do
Maize	125	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,68,870.

Gold coin Rs. 15,016.

Ex s s "Persia" from London.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

Saturday's advices show a renewed rise in Americans and a steady market. The advance in America is responded to in Liverpool by a rise of 20 points in futures as reported in today's opening telegram just to hand. There are probably further reports of frost in Cotton States to account for this sharp reaction. Our local market has been steady all day with some enquiry on the part of shippers and at the close this evening the tone is strong with a good demand at our quotations, as under. The visible supply figures show an advance of 220,000 Bales while the quantity in sight is 450,000 Bales over last week. All the figures given show that the crop is fully one week later than last year. The stocks are in all cases considerably smaller than last year and the price in Liverpool is one penny per lb. higher.

The closing rates per shares are as follows.

Petits	Rs. 3,627 1-2
Davids	" 470
Tapty-Valley	" 485

EXCHANGE. Tone Steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 1/2d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	171
Marks 3 do. do.	140
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	164 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	223
Japan 30 do. do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		97-0
1st Settlement,	31st October	97-0
2nd Do.	do. do.	—

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATES.—

Bank of England since	11th Oct.	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 11th Oct.	6 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 18th Sept.	5 do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	209
Do. fine	Dec.	"	208
Do. fine	Jan.	"	208
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	235
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	239
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	210
M G K A fine	"	"	217
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	180 1/2
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	251 1/2
Do. fine	Mar.	"	268

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	16,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6/13	6/08	6/07
plus 20	plus 20	plus 20
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl.
6/09	6/11	6/12
plus 20	plus 20	plus 20
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
6/14	6/15	6/17
plus 20	plus 20	plus 20

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 6th Oct. 1906, as compared with the statement of 13th Oct. 1906:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 6. Rs.	Oct. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,097
Reserve Fund	92,80,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	61,15,617	53,83,537
Public Deposits at Branches	54,61,676	46,60,631
Other Deposits	7,56,06,101	7,72,12,235
Post Bills	10,351	10,354
Sundries	12,15,377	19,31,497
Rs.	10,84,03,125	10,86,18,654
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,39,29,007	1,38,40,905
Other authorised Securities	36,33,971	36,32,941
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,08,646	83,58,976
Loans do. do. do.	2,29,64,191	2,26,21,289
Bills discounted and purchased	2,29,33,88	2,32,51,364
Dead Stock	3,36,133	3,36,133
Stamps and Stationery	2,917	2,953
Balances with other Banks	18,36,728	16,13,726
Sundries	1,74,255	1,77,266
Cash	2,39,41,250	2,47,86,161
	10,84,03,125	10,86,18,654

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE—RAMSAY—Sept. 21, at the Parish Church, Fareham, Capt W T Armitage, R A, to Ethel daughter of Capt John Ramsay, late Royal Eng.

BOURNE—WHITE—Sept 11, at the Cathedral, Pretoria, Henry Roland Murray Bourne, late captain the Royal Scots, of the Colonial Office, Pretoria, son of Col Robert Bourne, of Cowarne Court, Herefordshire, to Lucie Dorothea, daughter of the late A W H White, of Pretoria.

GOLDTHORPE—EVANS, Sept 22, at St. John's Church, Cardiff, Francis Herbert Goldthorpe, captain 23rd Can. (Frontier Force), to Florence Maud, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Evans, Rhusdich, Cardiff.

PETRIE—WOOD—Sept 22, at St James's Church Weybridge Lieut—o at D Petrie, RL, and Jessie Inz Natalia Wood, daughter of the late H Horace Wood.

SUTHERLAND—GILROY—Sept 19, at St Mary's Episcopal Church, Broughty Ferry, Capt Henry Holmes Sutherland, the Black Watch, to Marie Alice, daughter of the late Robert Henry Gilroy.

DEATHS

BARRETT-HAMILTON—Sept 22, at Kilmannock, New Ross, county Wexford, Capt Samuel Barrett-Hamilton, late 3rd and 18th Hussars, J P, D L, aged 68.

HOARE—Sept 18, drowned in the typhoon at Hong Kong, while on a preaching tour, the Right Rev Joseph Charles Hoare, DD, Bishop of Victoria, aged 54.

JACKSON—Aug. 27, at The Anchorage, Fleetwood, Capt J E Jackson.

MASSY—Sept. 20, at Grantstown Hall, Tipperary, Lieut-Gen W G D Massy, C.B. DL, colonel 5th Lancers, aged 67.

TRACEY—Sept 18, at Ryde, Capt Stopford Cane Tracey, RN, aged 68.

WILLIAMSON—Sept 17, at Boscombe, Surg Gen William Williamson, late Indian Army, aged 86.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 10-6m., 10-27a. Low water, 3-37m., 4-8a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m., B. T.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse, Inspection by the Inspector-General Riding School, 7-15 a.m.

Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Naosari Buildings, 3-30 p.m. S. T.

Ahmedabad Advance Mills Company, Naosari Buildings, 4 p.m. S. T.

Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. S. T.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m. S. T.

FIRE IN A MILL.—The fire that broke out on the night of Sunday last in the Victoria Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel, was not completely extinguished until the early hours of yesterday morning. The middle part of the mill premises is a mass of fallen cricks and charcoal. Considerable damage is also done to a stack of cotton bales and yarn. The fire has rendered almost the whole of the high building very weak. Persons in authority are busy engaged in estimating the correct extent of the damages, and in tracing the cause of the conflagration both of which are yet unknown.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of 1st Battn. G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-Master, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day.

March	The Gunners W Mouk
Overture	Unluck Storch
Serenade	Love in Idleness Macbeth
Selection	The Little Chevalr Caryll
Valse	Nuages Roses Berger
Selection	A Country Girl Monckton
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest A Pryor

THE GUJERATI THEATRICALS.—The Bombay Gujerati Dramatic Company have returned to Bombay, and opened a new season at their old home, the Gaiety Theatre, after a successful tour to Karachi, where they have been exceedingly popular. While there they staged a new play "Nanda Batrisht" which is said to promise well. The opening performance is "Vikram Charitra. The troupe consists practically of the same artistes as when in April last we referred to the excellent performances given by them both, Jayashankar and Bapulal still take leading parts, while the young player Ambalal who had been very successful in juvenile girl parts had been given a more important work which recent improvement is said to justify. The troupe will be welcomed back to Bombay. Though few European witness the plays, those who have done so will be glad to renew the experience.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER PRESENTS A "SANAD."—Mr. Nagardass Narotumdass Nanavati, an Honorary Magistrate of Bombay and an ex-Judge of the Small Causes Courts of Surat and Bharuch was awarded sometime ago the title of "Rao Bahadur" by the Bombay Government in recognition of his useful services to the Government for a period of over thirty-six years. The recipient of the honour retired from the Government services about three years ago. According to the wishes of Mr. Nagardass he was presented with the "Sanad" privately yesterday this morning in the Head Police Office premises at the hands of Mr. W. L.B. Souter, acting Police Commissioner of Bombay. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, and a few Police Officers were also present. Mr. Souter and Mr. Phillips in a few well-chosen words complimented Mr. Nagardass, and the interesting gathering dispersed.

A LOCAL DETECTIVE OFFICER'S ESTATE.

Late Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott disposed of an application for the appointment of a receiver in the suit of Mir Aun Ali Mir Abdul Ali against Mir Hassan Ali Mir Abdul Ali, Banoo Begum, widow of Mr. Abdul Ali, and Afsoolnissa Begum, wife of Secunderkhan Fathekhan. The plaintiff resides at Gwalior and sued by his duly constituted attorney Murtezai Begum Mir Aun Ali, residing temporarily in Bombay. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir. Hormusjee Dinshaw and Company appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be ordered to make a full discovery of all the property belonging to the estate of the deceased, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, head of the Criminal Investigation Department in Bombay, come to their hands or now in their possession; to account for all the moveable property belonging to the estate of the Sirdar, to account for the rents and profits of all the immoveable properties; that the estate may be partitioned amongst the plaintiff and the defendants according to their shares; that the estate be administered by the Court, that a receiver be appointed, etc.

The plaintiff stated that Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali died in Bombay on the 14th June 1905, leaving him surviving as his heirs, according to Mahomedan law, the plaintiff, his eldest surviving son, the first defendant, his second surviving son, and the second defendant his widow, and the third defendant his daughter. The plaintiff is the son of the late Sirdar by a predeceased wife named Bachoobai. The Sirdar died without leaving any will possessed of considerable moveable and immoveable properties, currency notes, gold sovereigns, diamonds, pearls, and costly jewellery; and he was the owner of various immoveable properties situated in Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Nassik Deopur, and other districts. At the time of the death of the Sirdar; the first defendant was in England, qualifying himself for the Bar. These were at the time of the Sirdar's death three safes in the house; and the second defendant represented to plaintiff that all the valuables were in one of the safes, the key of which was missing. Plaintiff agreed to allow the safe to remain unopened till the return of the first defendant from England. Some days later, all the Sirdar's moveable property was removed to the house of Secunderkhan Fatehkhan at Bellasis Road. He had subsequently married the third defendant. The first defendant returned from England in August 1905, and on the safe being opened, only eight currency notes, of Rs 1,000 each a deposit receipt for Rs. 20,000 and a pass-ring were found therein. The first and second defendants then asserted that was the only moveable property left by the Sirdar. Plaintiff said that the Sirdar was possessed of moveable property worth several lakhs of rupees, and charged that the bulk thereof was removed and secreted by the second defendant during the Sirdar's last illness or was removed from the safe immediately after the Sirdar's death. The first defendant, since his return to Bombay, had taken charge of the whole of the estate of the Sirdar, and had been in possession and management of the same; and had not paid the plaintiff his share of the rents, profits, etc.

Several affidavits in support of and against the application for a receiver were read in Court, and counsel addressed the Court at considerable length. Eventually his lordship made the following order. Mr. A. M. Kajiji appointed receiver on giving security to the extent of Rs. 25,000. If he is not willing to give security, Mr. N. C. Macleod to be appointed receiver without security. Receiver to take charge of the estate and get in the same, and have power to file suits, to recover rents, and eject tenants. Costs to be costs in the cause. The suit to be on board on the 3rd December 1906, subject to a part-heard case. Receiver to pay Rs. 200 a month to the second defendant for her maintenance, the same to be debited to her share.

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POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

Flowers, Frills, and Football.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 14.

WE have had a few fairly heavy thunder showers this week which have not, however, cooled the air much and except for those of us who get up early in the morning and taste the sweetness of a few cool breezes, the days are stuffy and hot. October is always a trying month and always, also, an empty one as visitors do not stay to breathe in malaria-laden air and Government has flown to fresher climes, we are therefore assuming in more ways than one the appearance of a land of sleep.

It is a terrible practice that the Natives have in Poona of carrying their dead absolutely uncovered through the streets, and surely an unnecessary practice also of drawing everyone's attention to the melancholy procession, as it wends its way to the burning ghat, by shouting at the top of their voices the monotonous "Ram Ram—Bolo Hari-Ram." I think for the sake of the living the passing of the dead should be done with more solemnity and privacy. Only last night I was sitting at the window when the body of a little child was carried fast-tied like a dead animal into a pole which was slung across the shoulders of two men! But enough, let us turn aside from such a sad subject and wander awhile among the green ferneries of the Empress Gardens, there to breathe in the beauties of the place and admire the grand old trees some of which are among the finest in India. What can attract the interest of the sight-seer more than the water-lily pond presented by Khaliee Cursetjee to commemorate the late Queen's Diamond Jubilee! Early in the morning before breakfast is the best time to see these gardens as it is then one views the Lotus Lily Tank at its best, with its lovely Victoria Regia, the large dish-like leaves of which hold the crystal dew drops, the weepings of the night, and there the large red lotus flowers rear their crimson heads above the water line and show themselves off in blushing contrast to their paler neighbours the white water-lily. One of the conservatories is principally devoted to fine maiden hair ferns which grow in great perfection and here, also, you may see many and varied orchids which during the months of March and April are in flower, some showing the pretty yellow and brown blossoms so common in the Shan States and others of mauves and whites reared and transplanted from other lands—Among the creepers may be noticed the Grandiflora Beaumontea which in due season may be seen climbing as if to reach the sky up—up to the very tops of the tallest trees—laden with their beautiful bell shaped cups of pure white. The only parasite I found in wandering through these delightful gardens is the Laurestinus. One saw nothing of the greedy mistletoe which is so common in colder climates, such as Murree and Simla.

The band plays in these gardens once or twice a week during the season, and about on an average of once in ten days all the year round; so that those not frequenting the Gymkhana can listen to good music amid a bower of beauty. The old name of this recreation ground used to be the Soldiers Gardens, but was altered to the more euphonious one of the Empress Gardens in the year of the late Queen's Jubilee, from which time the improvement of the whole place seems to date.

The Harris Football Tournament is being played this week and the first teams to play are the Lincolns from Kamptee and, the R. F. A., Kirkee. The first day ended in one goal to the Lincolns and *nil* to the Gunners. The play on both sides was so equal that no one could possibly foresee the result. Altogether the play was some what slack, owing in a great measures to the state of the ground which was very sodden after the rain. Neither side seemed in a hurry to score and the ball was kicked all over the ground and after a lot of sticky play the whistle was sounded half time; up to which hour neither side had scored. The second half of the game was more interesting and something of a tussle was experienced. The Gunners ran the ball up to the left wing when it was kicked from an angle to within a few yards of a goal! The Lincolns' centre forward got on to it, but the Gunners held it smartly; however, they had no luck and as the Lincolns scurried up they ran the ball straight and with a long range shot it into goal just one minute before time was up.

The game between the Argylls and East Lancs ended the first time in a blank and the second attempt in a draw with one goal either side, and they met again to fight it out for the third time on Thursday 11th when the result ended in one goal to the Highlanders. Naturally over this, excitement began to catch on among the spectators and the shouts from the Tommies were deafening. The Lancs were the first to show fight and played with much judgment, and skill, but they could not break through the defence of the Argylls full backs who always managed to get the ball out of danger. During the last five minutes of the first half of the game the Lancs continued a powerful onslaught, but were met at every point by their opponents and before anything could be scored by the "Lillies" the whistle piped half time. The second half opened very spiritedly, but at first nothing serious happened except that the East Lancs seemed to have the worst of luck and in spite of good play failed to score at all.

A very successful entertainment took place on the eve of the 11th at the Soldiers' Institute at Kirkee, when the musical farce of "Bluebeard" was acted by some of the leading lights of that station. The whole thing went without a fault from start to finish, and the acting of Miss Smith, who took the part of sister Anne, left nothing to be desired. Every character was well represented and the costumes and dancing were very good indeed—in fact it seemed as if the affair was got up as a "bon bouche" after the season was finished and the little theatre was packed in every corner. Some of the local hits and puns were most amusing; and Bluebeard, and Fatima represented by Major Morris and Mrs Uniacke respectively were excellent but the palm of the acting must be given to Miss Smith whose "Anne" carried us back to the nursery days of our youth, when the story of "Bluebeard" represented the creme de-la-creme of our Fairy Stories. Nothing is such a complete success, that there is not a flaw somewhere and the one to be found in this was in the length of the evening—a weakness so often fallen into by amateurs that it is hardly worth mentioning. A concert preceeded the farce and although the individual items were excellent, it could very well have been dispensed with, as it added though in an agreeable way, to prolong the evening so much after it was over. The Gunners, with their usual hospitality gave a general invitation to all who could accept it to go *en masse* to supper at their Mess, and thus they wound up in a most pleasurable manner an entertainment which is to be repeated on Tuesday next. The room was painfully hot and stuffy, but as there seems no means of ventilation it shows how much a new Soldiers' Institution is needed, for which worthy object the friends collected by the Blueboard entertainment are to be given. Most of our local sportsmen are busy furbeshing up their fire irons! for October, as you know, is the opening of the shooting season. It is rather early yet for the birds to be in, as they are seldom seen much before the 14th, except by the rascally shikari who has already reported "plenty Es-nap Sahib!" Two or three enthusiasts have already been out, but have seen nothing more exciting than a few curlew out of range. This next week will probably account for many a full sure-stick and our long billed friends will make a dainty addition to the daily round of "Muttoney beef-e-steak.

Considering the many visitors who have left us there was a fairly large attendance at the Races on Saturday, and the lawn looked quite bright and animated as the ladies sat sipping their tea or promenading to show off their toilets between the events. One lady, dressed entirely in a costume of the new grape-purple hue with a gauze veil twisted round the neck reminded one of that glorious deep shade of violet seen only after a stormy sun-set and the wearer looked picturesque and delightful. The Bookies did not have much of a day of it on the whole, though there was not much money made anywhere. The closed race, for gentlemen riders caused quite a flutter of excitement among the sweethearts and wives, and many a new trophy was looked forward to, if somebody's "Somebody" won that day. The race train from Bombay is still a great success and continues to fill and one has the pleasure of meeting many a friend who arrives in time to drop or pick up a few rupees.

W A

13TH HUSSARS' GYMKHANA MEETING.

THE 13th Hussars held their Annual Race Meeting at Moula Ali Race Course another 11th inst. and there was a very fair attendance considering the distance and the prevailing heat of the sun.

Mr. Jeddere-Fisher, Clerk of the Course and Honorary Secretary, had made up from appearances, a very fine card, but unfortunately a considerable amount of hard luck in the way of sickness among the horses was responsible for many scratchings at the last moments. Nevertheless a neat little afternoon's sport was provided and no one regretted travelling the distance to witness it.

The Stewards were Lieut-Col. Pedder, Lieut-Col. Wiggin, Captain Twist, Captain Marchant and Mr. Steele; Major England, Royal Fusiliers, kindly undertook the duties of Judge, and his decisions were correct to the inch. Mr. Crawford held the starting flag with his usual well-known skill, and Captain Clinch was in charge of the Scales.

The following are the results:—

The Polo Purse (1st part).—Rs. 49. For *bona fide* Arab polo ponies, the property of and ridden by officers of the 13th Hussars. Weight 14 st 11b to carry 11st 3lbs. W. 1. winners of a flat race value Rs. 50 or more, once 7lbs., twice or oftener 10lbs. Distance 4 furlongs.

Captain G. H. Hodgkinson's b a h Lawyer 11st .....Owner 1
Mr. H. C. Jeddere-Fisher's b a h Chieftan 9 st, 7lbs .....Owner 2
Mr. H. G. T. Newtons' g a g Arrowroot 10st 8lbs .....Owner 3

Won by two lengths. Time 59 seconds.

The Polo Purse (2nd part).—

Lieut-Col. E. A Wiggin's g a h Razban 10 st, 9lbs .....Owner 1
Mr. W. E. McAthur's g a h Rupert 10st 5lbs .....Owner 2
Captain E. F. Twist's b a h Afghanistan 10st, 9lbs .....Owner 3

The Race.—Razban jumped away, followed by Rupert and Afganistan dwindling behind, and finished as placed, Razban making no effort to win, whilst Afghanistan made a bad third. Won by 1 1/2 lengths.

The Chevrow Stakes.—Value Rs. 49. For troop horses to be ridden by members of the Sergeants' Mess, 13th Hussars. Catch Weights, 13 st. or over. Arabs, 10st 7lbs and over. Distance 4 furlongs.

F. Q. M. S. Rennaugh's b aus g Grape Nuts 13st .....Owner 1
Segt. R. Hill's b aus g Exchange 13st .....Owner 2
Segt. S. Hill's b aus m Hilda 13st .....Owner 3

Also ran:—Rover, Eclipse, Trebor, Runaway, Thunderer, Chenna, Cocktail.

The Race.—After a deal of wild-west business in the paddock the horses cantered out to the start. On the first flag-fall a start was made and Runaway ran away and made for the adjacent toddy tope, from where both horse and rider were with difficulty secured and brought back. After some trouble a start was made and Grape Nuts at once took the lead and ridden in true Archer fashion by Rennaugh, made the running all the way with the favourite, Exchange, in close attendance, and the others in a bunch. The positions were unaltered down the straight and whilst most "S. R.'s" used the whip, Grape-Nuts was saved the punishment and won easily by 3 lengths, a length between second and third. Time, 51 seconds.

Betting:—3 to 1 bar Exchange.

The Arab Derby.—Rs. 49. For Arab Ponies 14-11 and under the property of and to be ridden by officers of the garrison and H. H. the Nizam's Regular Forces.—Weights, Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.

Captain E. F. Twist's b a h Playboy 10st 13lbs .....Owner 1
Mr T F. Ritchie's ch a g Rover 10st .....Owner 2
Capt. R.W. Comy's g a h Maxim 9st 7lbs...Owner 3

The Race.—Playboy made the running from the start and romped home easily. Time 1 min. 27 2/3 secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 bar Playboy. Won by 2 lengths, a bad third.

The Trimulgherry Cup.—Value Rs. 49. For all horses, the property of and ridden by officers of the 13th Hussars. Weights, Handicap. Distance 5 furlongs.

Captain G. H. Hodgkinson's br aus g Tappington 10st 11lbs .....Owner 1
Captain E. F. Twists' b aus g Bronzewing 11st 10lbs .....Col. Wiggins 2
Mr. W. C. A Vanneck's b aus g Starlight 9st 11lbs .....Owner 3

The Bolaram Cup.—Rs. 49. For Arabs, the property of and to be ridden by officers of the 13th Hussars Previous winners on the day 10lbs. extra. Weights Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

Captain F. G. Bayley's ch a g Shikari 10st 5lbs .....Capt. Twist 1
Mr H O Jeddc e-Fisher's b a h Chieftan 9st 11b .....Mr. Vanneck 2
Mr H O Jeddere-Fisher's ch a h Clown 11st 7lbs.....Owner 3

QUETTA HOUNDS.

Opening Meet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 11.

I was fortunate in being able to be present at the opening meet of the Quetta Hounds, which took place at 7-30 a.m., at the Jail on the 10th instant. The master Captain Sarel had 16 couple of hounds out, and although some I thought looked a bit on the fine side, they are, on the whole, a very useful and serviceable looking lot and if the opening day is any criterion, we have every prospect of a good season in front of us. Besides the master whose third season it is, the whips this year are Mr. Allen, A. V. C. and Mr. Newall, Royal Warwickshire Regiment. At 7-50 a.m., we moved off to the first draw "Woodcock Spinney" and hounds soon spoke to a line, after a few minutes the fox broke, and, for a wonder not being headed crossed the Samungli Road and made as if for Naebkara village, but turned off sharp left handed; just here Lady Violet Elliot came to grief in a karez and I fear got a good wetting, but was nevertheless quickly up and on again Col. O'Donnell, our field master also about here, took a toss; the hounds, meanwhile at a great pace had now crossed the Lora river and swung round right handed and after negotiating the Samungli ditch checked momentarily but the master got them quickly going again and once more swinging to the right across the Lora and over the railway, where shortly after the quarry was pulled down in the open, after a very fast gallop of about 50 minutes. The following were well up throughout?—H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Minto, Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot, General Mrs. Smith Dorrien, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Sherard, Miss. Finnis, Col. Dunlop-Smith, Major Fielding, Col. O'Donnell, Lord Francis Scott, Captains Rivers, Bulkeley, Day, Marriottt-French, Toogood, Peel, Yates, Cassels-Lloyd, Moore, Messrs. Giles, Bruce, Sydenham, Dickinson, Lorimer, Duke, Jackson. Amongst those at the covert side and also going well I noticed Mrs. Sarel, Miss Hodgson, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Bend, Mrs. Barft, Captains Ready, Dunbar-Walker, Macpherson, Messrs. Waring-Elliott, and many others. I must not forget to mention that out of the 16 couple of hounds out to-day, six couples were Quetta bred hounds.

POONA RACES.

Handicap for Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

The following are the horses left in with their weights after final scratchings for Wednesday's Extra Meeting:—

LOSER'S PLATE—six furlongs.

Killeevan 10st 3lbs; Applause 8st 10lbs; Rustile 8st 2lb; Gunner 7st 6lbs; Hermitage 6st 7lbs.

KIRKEE HANDICAP—one mile.

Hadhur 9st 10lbs; Vasco 9st 3lbs; Young Kohinoor 8st 13lbs; Nusser 8st 9lbs; Bakhool 8st 7lbs; Waita-while 7st 13lbs; Moonib Pasha 7st 11lbs; Multiform 7st 8lbs; Little Gallant 7st 6lbs; Mamar 7st 3lbs; Archer 7st.

LANOWLI HANDICAP—six furlongs.

Bandit 9st 12lbs; Vasco 9st 7lbs; Oriental 9st 3lbs; Mint 8st 13lbs; Eed 8st 9lbs; Pamela 8st 5lbs; Darby 8st 4lbs; Sir Jamal 8st 3lbs; Grey Jalcon 8st 3lbs; Osborne 8st; Mishall 7st 11lbs; White-face 7st 5lbs; Plassy 6st 12lbs.

MIDGET HANDICAP—five furlongs.

Darby 9st 12lbs; Lomond 9st 7lbs; Sherali 9st 3lbs; Settler 9st; Sabig 8st 7lbs; Carevan 8st 6lbs; Salawar 8st 2lbs; Musket 8st; Mudlol 7st; Sabah 7st 5lbs; Red Lips 7st 3lbs; Gaucho 6st 13lbs; Bourbon 6st 10lbs; Royal Red 6st 7lbs.

NURSERY HANDICAP—six furlongs.

Scimitar 9st 10lbs; Noonan 9st; Antica 8st 5lbs; Shanwar 7st 13lbs; Recruit 7st 12lbs; Nagashi 7st 2lbs; Adam 6st 10lbs.

ARAB SELLING PLATE—six furlongs.

Napoleon 8st 2lbs; Poniard 7st 7lbs; Red Lips 7st 7lbs; Mistake 7st 3lbs; Daring 7st 2lbs.

FOR THE ENTRIES EXTRA MEETING OF WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 1906.

The Losers' Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Herjeebhoy's ch aus g Gunner
Mr D Runchordas' b aus m Armeda
Mr Norths b e m Hermetage
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover
Mr J C Galstaun's br g a h Killeevan
Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus m Rustile
Mr J C Galstaun's b e h Applause

The Kirkee Handicap—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali Ben Tabb's ch a h Hadhur
Mr Mahomed Tabb's g a h Forath
Mr A Rehman's b a h Archer
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Kohenoor 14 0
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While
Mr J Gomless b a g Little Gallant
Mr Khalil Dosree's ch a h Makhool
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Manar
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Ireland 13 3
Mr Ali bin Talibi ch a h Nusser
Mr D Runchordas b a h Young Kaiser
Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14 0
Mr R R S' g a h Multi form (4 year)
Mr W Graham's b a h Momh Pasha 13 3
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Old Coin

The Arab Selling Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Mistake 14 0 (Rs. 700)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Daric (Rs. 500)
Aga Farrukh Shah's b a h Pomard 13 3 1-2 (Rs. 500)
Mr M Ally's ch a h Napoleon 13 3 (Rs. 800)
Mr M J S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Red lips 13 3 (Rs. 500)
Mr Abdool Gany, G H S Mahomed and F Saif's g a h Nadein 13 1½ (Rs. 500)

The Lanowli Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Eed 14 0
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2
Mr D Runchordas' g a h Ashroff 14 0
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby 13 2 1-2
Messrs Meyer and Green's b a h Bandit 11 14-0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala 11 132
Mr C E Tayleur's b a

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

. All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 16, 1906.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

TO-DAY's telegram recalls Mr. H. W. Wilson's recent article in the *National Review* on the present condition and future prospects of British Naval defence. It sets forth in the clearest manner possible the danger into which the present Government is running the Empire. The Liberals, as we all remember, during their protracted spell out of office put the accusation of extravagance in the forefront of their case against the Unionists, and pledged themselves to the creation of a better state of things when they should return to power. An appeal to the pocket of a hard-worked man of many responsibilities is, of course, a very attractive one, and when made plausible by reference to the unquestionable naval supremacy which we momentarily enjoy, was certain to find a large amount of support. It is apparently impossible to drive into the somewhat thick heads which so largely decide the fate of a general election the obvious facts that our national existence and personal prosperity depend ultimately upon the security given by supremacy at sea, that it is far wiser to spend too much to obtain this than too little, and that success can only be made certain by ceaseless, careful and farsighted preparation in time of peace. No truer or more forceful statement has been made than Lord Charles Beresford's "Battleships are cheaper than war." We are now confronted by an extremely difficult situation. Very serious reductions have been made in our building programmes, and a variety of reasons have been given for this. We are told that we wish to show our good faith to the nations of the earth before the coming Hague Conference ; that the other nations cannot build as cheaply or as fast as we can, so that we can always overtake them if we want to ; that the two-power standard is "preposterous" because we happen to be on good terms with one of our two nearest European rivals : that we have at the present moment a decided advantage over any probable combination: and that never has the Navy been in so thoroughly efficient state. All of these arguments Mr Wilson demolishes. The moment that any mention was made of our wishing to show our good faith there was a shout of derision from Germany, and France intimated that she could not possibly reduce her forces whatever Germany might do. Mr Wilson goes on to show that Germany, at any rate, can build as cheaply, and does, on the average build as fast, as we do. The statement that the two-power standard is unnecessary because of our friendship with France is the merest moonshine. We must look facts in the face, and as we all know that the present happy state of things is a mushroom growth, so must we be prepared to see it rapidly disappear. With the best will in the world we may find ourselves at enmity with our French friends at any time, as such questions as that of Fashoda would scatter to the winds all the cordial sentiments that have been so lavishly poured forth in recent times, and a Franco-German friendship is no more improbable than was an Anglo-French in 1898. The reference to existing efficiency is of no more weight, as all our past programmes have been framed on the assumption that our fleet was as ready for instant action as it is believed to be now. It is safe to say that we are no further ahead of the Germans in efficiency now than we thought we were of the French in the nineties. Germany is a far more dangerous rival than France was, as her interests and ours clash all over the world. She regards colonial expansion as essential for her national development, and sees that as her present possessions are not worth very much she must look elsewhere. From the tone of the German press one is forced to the conclusion that they believe we cannot any longer bear the burden of vast naval expenditure, and they regard it as an encouragement to persist. Certainly our professions of "good faith" have not produced the effect that our sanguine rulers expected, and what looked a few years ago like a hopeless task, now seems easy of accomplishment.

It is well-known that the "Dreadnought" embodies such a great advance over all previous types that even a marked predominance in older ships will be of small value in three or four years' time, and that the nation which first completes a fleet of "Dreadnoughts" will secure an advantage that will go far to decide the fate of a war, and the new armoured cruisers have the same relation to their predecessors as has the "Dreadnought." Mr. Wilson shows that by the end of 1908 the Germans will have laid down the same number of "Dreadnought" and new armoured cruisers as ourselves, viz : six and three respectively. Is this safe ? Is this wise ? It is absurd to say that we cannot increase our expenditure : the exact contrary is the truth ; we cannot afford to do otherwise. It is inconceivable that the nations of the earth will be able to agree to any simultaneous reduction of their forces. We maintain a navy to preserve our national existence, owing to the geographical position of the British Isles and the Empire generally, whereas the same cannot possibly be asserted as an excuse for Germany's aspirations, so that it is ridiculous to dream that in obedience to the opinion of a majority in conference, we could tamely adjust our defences to what our neighbours might desire, and similar reasons would weigh with other powers in their own cases. No one will deny that some progress may be made as to the nature of questions suitable for reference to an international tribunal for adjustment, but extinction of armaments is as probable as simultaneous reduction, and would be not less reasonable. Surely the man who would imperil the national safety for the sake of such baseless optimism is, to use a favourite word of Mr. Morley's, a simpleton ?

Mr. Wilson is inclined to throw the blame largely upon the Sea Lords of the Admiralty in general and Admiral Fisher in particular. We do not agree with this. Sir John Fisher's position is a very difficult one. Since he was appointed to the place he now holds he has been busy in planning and executing reforms of unprecedented magnitude, all the result of years of experience and careful thought. The Navy, as a whole, is conservative, and, while much that he has done has secured general approval, there is still a great deal which has aroused bitter hostility. We are by no means of opinion that the First Sea Lord should instantly resign when he finds himself over-ridden by the Government. If he were to resign in this case, the Government would be able to appoint a man of their own choice, a weak man who would give in to them on all points, and who would allow all the constructive work of the present board to be undone in response to clamour. Now that these reforms have been started it is imperative that they should be given time to prove their value, as the Navy will loyally carry them out, even if there is a certain amount of dissent from them in some particulars. On these grounds, therefore, and we are convinced that the Sea Lords were well advised to make the best bargain they could. We know, from Lord Tweedmouth's reply to Lord Goschen in Parliament, that the demand for reduction came first from the Government, and we have the strongest possible reasons for asserting that the Sea Lords only assented to the reductions that stand in their name on the distinct understanding that it should not prejudice future demands for large increase if these should become necessary. We do not think that the reductions are wise, far from it, but merely that the Admiralty did the best they could under the circumstances. The burden of responsibility in all large national questions must in all cases be largely borne by the people, and it rests now with them to ensure that the naval advisers of the Government shall not be without support, even though the voters have, through the complexity of the issues of the general election, returned to power a party which interprets its success as a mandate for "economy" at any price, and regardless of expediency. It is the custom to sneer at the amateur naval expert, but it must be remembered that the Navy in bulk is necessarily silent, and that it was the people, instructed and headed by a few of these experts, that produced the Naval Defence Act, and was really responsible for the large programmes of 1893 and thereabouts. It is now the interest taken by the public in the gunnery of the Fleet that has so greatly helped Admiral Percy Scott to do the work for which he can never be adequately thanked or rewarded. Heaven forbid that the man in the street should be allowed to design the ships of the navy, or meddle with the details that involve expert knowledge, but a hearty national interest in naval matters will always force the Government to give due consideration to the questions of national defence : absence of such interest will always mean slackness, a cheese-paring policy, and an insufficient Navy. The Navy League all over the United Kingdom is taking the matter up at this moment. We have a branch of the League in Bombay. What is it doing ?

PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE IN AUSTRALIA.

Our Melbourne correspondent in his letter this morning gives us a couple of illustrations of the sprightliness of Australian methods of debate. We find a third example in the debate on the subject of the Preferential Trade with Great Britain in the Federal House of Representatives. One member, Mr. M'Lean, a Victorian representative, criticising the Government proposals, said he would not be prepared to reciprocate with Great Britain in the way of free-trade because he did not think Australia was in a position to compete on even terms and preserve her industries. Where the duty was at bedrock, he added, he would give preference by raising the duty against the foreigner. "A marvellous piece of generosity," exclaimed a New South Wales member. Mr. M'Lean said the proposed concessions were unworthy of Australia, whereat the Minister of Customs laughed and said something in a low tone which roused Mr. M'Lean's ire and he exclaimed" : "It is no use addressing a House of this kind, for if the Minister is not away, he is conversing with somebody and paying no attention." Though the Minister disclaimed intentional discourtesy, Mr. M' Lean retorted that the new tariff left to the Minister would be either Scotch Haggis or Irish stew, for he did not care a rotten rush about the proposed concessions. The Minister made no reply and what seemed likely to result in a disorderly scene thus passed over. But other members had caught the infection and Mr. Webster invited Mr. Kelly not to make an ass of himself, to which Mr. Kelly replied somewhat inconsequentially : "I'm afraid the Hon. member could not do that," the implication being that nature had saved Mr. Webster the trouble. That is how Mr. Webster took it anyhow and again appealed to Mr. Kelly to try and discuss the question with something like intelligence. Members laughed, and Mr. Cameron, whose own interjections were loud and topical, appealed to the two disputants to "let brotherly love prevail." Then the member for Wentworth, assuming a lofty and dignified air, said : "On an occasion like this we should compose ourselves to the discussion of national matters with as little personal heat as possible." The temporary Chairman (Mr. Manger) sought to adjourn the sitting when Mr. Conroy declared that the attempt to "force preference by legislation was the act of silly lunatics." Mr. Webster (to Mr. Conroy) : "You are a philosophic Anarchist." Mr. Conroy : "I must be a very mild Anarchist when I allow so many men to exist on that side of the House." (Loud laughter.) From this Hon. members descended to more ill-natured remarks and it was only when a pedantic representative rose to address the House in an academic speech that the storm subsided and the jobation was concluded amid empty benches.

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA.

THE forthcoming fete to be held on the maidan in Calcutta serves to remind us that India has not been behind the rest of the world in the matter of exhibitions, which are always a sign of commercial verve in the countries in which they are held. Probably the first Indian exhibition was that held at Madras in 1853. It was chiefly devoted to demonstrations of local native industry, and it had a considerable effect in stirring up the spirit of enterprise in the South and East of India. The next Indian exhibition was held at Calcutta in 1864. It was chiefly agricultural, as was that at Lucknow in the same year. Three years later the spirit of industrial emulation had so far extended to Agra that an exhibition of the industries of the North-West Provinces was held there, and in 1870 Gujerat indulged in a big display of Indian cotton. India has been occasionally well represented in the exhibitions of other countries, her biggest effort at Home having been the "Indian and Colonial" at Earl's Court about twenty years ago. There, for the first and only time in history, British folk had an opportunity of seeing numbers of real live Hindus in their native costume. It is a curious fact that doubtless owing to the objection of the Hindus to cross the kala-pani, Englishmen who have not been in this country have never set eyes on the curious headgear worn by many of the races in India. The English idea of Hindus is that they all wear huge turbans of the Sanger's circus type, and the headgear of Bunias, Mahrattas, Jains and Khojas has only been seen in England on the occasion of the Earl's Court Exhibition. Nothing does so much to foster the good will of the nations as gatherings at which the business men of all nations meet. After all it is not the literateurs, or the politicians, or the artists who run the world. It is the men of commerce. Trade is said to follow the flag, but generally the flag follows trade, for it has nearly always been the case that war has been the consequence of a people's objection to the encroachment of the business pioneers from another part of the world. Then follows the strife which ends with the flag free trade and general business development. The Calcutta fete with the happy encouragement of Lady Minto, can do nothing but good.

. Owing to the late arrival of mail we are compelled to hold over the usual instalment of our serial story, "Flies in the Web," until to-morrow.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant, and is due here on the 19th instant at daybreak.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 1 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m., on Friday next.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Persia were H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Sir W. O. and Lady Clark, Lady Creagh, Hon. Mr. A. C. Logan, and Mrs. Logan, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Johnston, Hon. A. Annesley and Lady Davis.

The Committee which recently met at Simla to consider the question of Hospital accommodation for clerks and their families has proposed that the Ripon Hospital should be more largely utilised. The removal of the present Police Ward to the Police lines and the transfer of the Dufferin Association Wards elsewhere, would give the necessary space required, and comfortable rooms could thus be obtained. The recommendations of the Committee will doubtless be sanctioned by the Punjab Government. The Dufferin Association are, the *Pioneer* understands, prepared to provide suitable Wards in another part of Simla. These are certainly required.

IN connection with the arrangements for the annual St. Andrew's Dinner, to be held in Calcutta on the 30th proximo, we learn that neither Lord Minto nor Mr. Finlay, the new Member-elect for Commerce and Industry, will be able to take the chair. The dinner will therefore, as we have already intimated, be presided over by Mr. Norman Macleod, while Mr. Birkmyre will act as croupier. A notable improvement this year will be a reduction in the length and number of speeches. The Chairman's speech will not last more than fifteen minutes and each of the other speakers will be limited to five. There will also be fewer toasts. The band of the Northumberland Fusiliers will perform and also the Pipers of the Highland Light Infantry. The speeches will be interspersed with music and songs, the latter from Scots sources. The catering will be in the capable hands of the G. E. H. Co., whilst Sir Patrick Playfair and Mr. Gulliland have promised to supply heather.

A Correspondent writes :—"The Government of India acted wisely in removing the quarantine restrictions imposed on Mussalmans proceeding to Arabia for the Haj. But will the removal of the restriction be to the advantage of the pilgrims ultimately ? I doubt it. I apprehend that the effect will be the imposition of stricter quarantine within the territories of the Government of H.M. the Sultan on the pilgrims proceeding from India to Arabia. The Mussalmans of India are apt to forget the alarm with which Turks and even Arabs like all the people of the South of Europe regard infectious diseases. The indifference with which Mussalmans in India, like all the people of this country, regard infection is unknown outside India—and on the other side of the Red Sea the feeling that the spread of plague can only be restrained by quarantine is almost a fetish. However, Government have acted wisely and would go so far as to say that inspection at Perim or elsewhere should not be attempted. If aught of odium has to be incurred in precautions entailing suffering on the Pilgrims, let it be incurred rather by the Ottoman authorities. Let the responsibility rest in the Turks of acting in the best interests of their own countrymen . even though it causes suffering to Mussalman. We have seen that the good intentions of our Government have been falsely ascribed to sinister motives! The effect being to arouse and irritate Mussalman feeling. We pray that the Hajees may not have to say—"Save us from our friends."

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Rajpipla, who had been to England, returned to Bombay yesterday accompanied by his son, Prince Kumar Shri Vijaysinghjee, and Dr. D. D. Khambatta, by the P. & O. Co.'s Mail steamer Persia, H. H. the Maharajah of Godeypoor, Sayed Samsoodin Sayed Myan Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government of Bombay, Mr. Steele, Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Dewan of Rajpipla, Kumar Shri Ramoosinghji, Kumar Shri Kiratsinghji, Mr. Dejvayinghjee Sirnayadish, boarded the mail steamer on her dropping the anchor in port, and escorted his Highness to the Apollo Bundar, where a guard of honour of 50 rank and file, supplied by the 113th Native Infantry, was drawn up at the rear, under the command of a native officer, in review order Summer clothing at 12-45 p.m. to receive his Highness. His Highness was received with a general salute on landing at the Bunder. Mr. James Macdonald, Mrs. and Miss Doderrett also were present at the Bunder to meet his Highness. After shaking hands with those present, His Highness entered in a state carriage and drove to the Great Western Hotel, where his Highness will remain till to-morrow evening, when he leaves for his capital by the mail train. Owing to the accident to the *Isis* the Persia had to stop for four days at Port Said, His Highness availed himself of this opportunity to visit Cairo. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the saluting Battery to announce the arrival of his Highness in Bombay.

AT the Edinburgh meeting referred to it was resolved to form a Scottish branch of the English Association inaugurated some months ago in London with the chief object of helping to maintain the correct use of English spoken and written. What is this Association ? We do not seem to remember having heard anything of it before.

ONE of the strangest and most abominable superstitions, which crop up now and again amongst mankind, is that human flesh possesses great curative properties, says the *Straits Budget*. A Japanese who believes this, and that the human brain and heart are specially efficacious, is named Baba Katsutaro. At Nagano he attempted to murder a woman one night and, to avoid arrest, tried to commit suicide. Later, he confessed to the police that since last year he has murdered four women, and extracted their hearts, to be used in the treatment of consumptive people. Here then is the Far East losing itself on the same dreadful path as the Far West, for it will be recollected how the reason for the perpetration of certain crimes of great atrocity in the West was alleged to be in a somewhat similar direction, though more experimentally scientific.

THERE is nothing like taking a good hint, when convenient and adaptable, says the *Straits Budget*. It would appear that a coolie has been sentenced at Hongkong to a fine of one hundred dollars and also to confinement in the stocks for six hours. His offence is just one of those, for which men are marooned. The rascal emptied sewage into a stream, which flows into the reservoir at Pokfulam and a source of water-supply to Hongkong. Now, nobody with any sense of the obligations of man to man will deny the heinousness of the offence or the justice of the punishment, but it might have been suggested by way of an exhortation to others still at large that, where the fine is not liquidated, the stocks shall be employed more freely. And then the hint comes in. We have heard that industrial refuges will be provided here for the industriously idle. They are not provided yet Why not, in the meantime, indent for stocks and use them ?

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

I met two or three days ago one of the leading men connected with the Tariff Reform Movement and said that I feared Mr. Chamberlain was seriously ill. "I dont think so," he replied. "It is the people who want him to be very ill who are spreading the alarming reports about his condition." It is only the baser sort of Liberals—and no political party is without such an element—who does not feel sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain at this moment and who does not desire his return to the political arena. The *Westminster Gazette* reflects, I am sure the views of all decent Ministerialists when it regrets on political as well as personal grounds his enforced withdrawl from the scene at this juncture. "He stirs us up, he keeps us alive. he compels us by perpetual sharp challenge to secure the foundations of our political beliefs." In a very short time Parliament will again be in session, and we shall see how comparatively uninteresting the House of Commons will be without its most distinguished debater. I am afraid notwithstanding what my friend the Tariff Reform official said that the state of Mr. Chamberlain's health is likely to prevent his reappearance at Westminster for some time to come. I heard as much as this more than a month ago, but the statement issued by the family, particularly the definite announcement that he would attend the Nottingham meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council on October 12, made me think that my informant had unconsciously exaggerated the gravity of Mr. Chamberlain's condition. It has transpired that his departure from London to Highbury was delayed a week owing to his having had a fall at his house in South Kensington. The foot was twisted and when he arrived at Birmingham he had to be carried in an invalid chair from the train to his carriage. Unfortunately the gout has affected Mr. Chamberlain's eyesight to some extent, and his fingers are so cramped that he is unable to conduct his own correspondence. In ordinary circumstances the correspondence of a man in Mr. Chamberlain's position would be considerable, but it has been greatly increased by unnecessary inquiries. Twice this week his family have asked that they may be spared this daily shoal of letters from all and sundry asking as to his health, but I suppose the thing will go on. To me the craze which possesses certain people to write to great men on every conceivable occasion is inexplicable. Certainly the desire of Mr. Chamberlain's family might be respected in the present circumstances, especially as no personal inquirer is likely, even if his letter could be answered, to learn more than is daily communicated to the Press. In an interview with a representative of the *Birmingham Post* Mr. Neville Chamberlain stated on Tuesday that his father was much better since his return and that he was doing as well as they could expect. "I think," Mr. N. Chamberlain added "I can see an improvement in him every day."

VISCOUNT MILNER.

In the meantime the Tariff Reform movement is not showing much activity apparently for want of some commanding figure to lead. I wonder they do not utilise the services of Viscount Milner who this afternoon in a speech on the occasion of the presentation to him of an address from his admirers in Cape Colony made a vigorous speech on the growth of the spirit of what he said he could only call anti-nationalism. Personally I think that Lord Milner exaggerates the extent of the evil to which he refers, but there is no doubt that the number of people, whose inclination is to think their own country always wrong, is larger than it should be. The attitude of mind of the class referred to is very often difficult to understand. Why should they be so ready to take the side of nations with whom we may have any dispute? Lord Milner says that they are so intensely desirous to be fair to their country's enemies that they end by being unfair to her friends. He went on to contend that anti-nationalism is a great and growing factor and that it threatens not only South Africa but part of the Empire, as well as our security at home. Its power is partly due to the fact that so many people have not yet taken it seriously, and do not realise how great the danger is. Once they do realise it, he believes, there will be a tremendous rally, not only in this country, but in our great colonies, and it will be shown that men of British race throughout the world are not going to let their great inheritance be thrown away by the anti-national fanatics. As I have said, I believe Lord Milner overestimates the numbers and importance of the "anti-national fanatics," and that he is two pessimistic. The KeirHardies and the Byleses are in regard to Imperial questions in a small minority. The British working classes have made up their minds to insist upon extensive reforms at home, but I do not believe that they are bent upon destroying the Empire. Still it would be a good thing if steps could be taken to bring home to them more clearly what the Empire really is and particularly to counteract the false views respecting our rule in India now so freely disseminated by persons of the type of Mr. Hyndman. By the way that worthy, I see, has determined, as he would say, to make things hot for Mr. Morley in his own constituency. I do not think Mr. Hyndman will make many converts in Scotland. From my experience I should say that in no part of the United Kingdom is the beneficent character of British rule in India better realised than north of the Tweed.

IRELAND.

Mr. Redmond's speech at Grange on Monday, must apparently be read between the lines. At first sight it looks like a declaration of war against the Government and then half way policy—a policy which is understood to be the basis of the Bill by which Mr. Bryce's reputation as Chief Secretary is to staud a fall next session. "At the present moment the Irish party and people stood face to face with a most critical, delicate, difficult, and yet a most extraordinary political situation. The Government, with two or three exceptions, were avowed Home Rulers, and they were told they would introduce a Bill next year dealing with self-government for Ireland. This was on the highest authority. But the extraordinary portion of the situation, was that they also were told that this Home Rule Government was only to introduce what was called administrative Home Rule. He was anxious that the Irish public should fully understand that the Irish party and he had no responsibility whatever, direct or indirect, for the proposal of any such makeshift as that. Neither his colleagues nor he were consulted on the measure. He had heard of men being consulted, and he knew that neither the leaders nor any of the representatives of Ireland were consulted. They had, however, this consolation" said the hon. member, "if we do not know the Government's mind the Government shall know ours. He declared there to-day that the Irish people stood where they always stood. They declared that nothing short of a complete measure of Home Rule—and by that he meant a Parliament freely elected, with an Executive responsible to it—that nothing short of a complete scheme of Home Rule could ever be accepted as a settlement of the Irish question. The Prime Minister had spoken of certain proposals leading up to Home Rule. When produced the Irish party would consider them, submit them to the judgment of the Irish people, and no decision would be come to by him or Irish party until the whole question had been submitted to a National Convention. He wished to say this for himself—that, when the hour came, any influence he possessed would be used to induce his countrymen to reject any proposals, no matter how plausible they might seem, which tended in his judgment to endanger the prestige and power of the Irish national party and to weaken or disrupt the national movement." According to the *Freeman's Journal* Mr Redmond did not mean all he said—few Irish politicians do—and that it must not be assumed that Mr. Bryce's Bill will be kicked into the Thames. What is behind Mr. Redmond's outburst is jealousy. Mr. Bryce and his "colleague" Sir Antony MacDonnell are, it seems, conferring a little too much with the hated William O'Brien. While Mr. Redmond is showing his teeth to the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry, the Irish Unionists with the powerful support of the *Times* are pressing harder than ever for the production of the correspondence which Sir Antony MacDonnell has described as "embarrassing." The question now rests with Mr. Balfour they think. If he calls upon Sir Antony to produce the letters he cannot very well refuse without running the risk of being styled a —romancer. Irish Unionists hope and believe that if the correspondence is published it will not bear out the description given of it by the Under Secretary. But if it should prove to be compromising to the reputation of any Unionist statesman they think this is worth risking and in the end may prove of advantage in view of the coming struggle.

THE ABERDEEN CELEBRATIONS.

Space prevents me from referring at any length to the important events that have been occurring in the granite city this week. These events are calculated, and rightly calculated, to give Scotsmen a good concert of themselves ; they are calculated to make us Southerners reflect how far in advance of us in University education are the Northerners. But a great deal might be written on this head; I only refer to the proceedings in Aberdeen for the purpose of reproducing from the *Times* a story that will be appreciated by your Scottish readers if not by the more benighted Sassenachs in Bombay. In describing the opening of the magnificent new college buildings by the King the *Times* Special says :—

"After this Dr. Cowan, Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, offered a short prayer, and it is worth recording that this prayer was included at the instance of his Majesty. When the original programme was submitted to him for approval, he at once said, "But there is no prayer." The omission may have been due to fear of repeating a little incident which occurred when Queen Victoria unveiled the statue of Prince Albert here. It is an amusing story, and, as I have very good reason to believe it will give no offence, it may serve to enliven this narrative. The unveiling of the statue was the first act of her late Majesty after the death of the Prince Consort. It is referred to in her diary, and the prayer offered on that occasion is mentioned in these words, "The Moderator engaged in a very long prayer." There is, therefore, historical warrant for the tale, which is to the following effect :—The day was wet, and her Gracious Majesty not unnaturally desired the proceedings to be short. But the Moderator, intent upon his duty, proceeded to wrestle in prayer at inordinate length, unconscious of the Queen's impatience. Some other officials, however, noticed the growing displeasure depicted on her Majesty's countenance, and at length loosing all patience, plucked at the Moderator's gown and whispered audibly, "Damn it man, hold your tongue." Nothing of the sort occurred to-day, and his Majesty followed the prayer with the closest attention.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The results of the combined examination for the Home, Indian and Colonial Civil Services which took place a few weeks ago at Burlington Gardens are announced to-day ; and it will, I am sure, be particularly gratifying to many readers of the *Bombay Gazette* to learn that the name of Mr. F. J. Grattan Geary appears in the list of successful candidates. Mr. Geary's College—Balliol—has done exceedingly well. It sent up, I understand, six men five of whom have passed and the sixth for private reasons withdrew from the examination before it was completed. From what I hear of him it is highly probable that he also would have succeeded had he not decided to retire. It is a Balliol man—Mr. O. E. Niemeyer—who has obtained the highest number of marks. He, like Mr Geary, is a Pauline. The other Balliol men who have passed are Mr. L. G. S. Reynolds who went up to Oxford from Bradfield College ; Mr. C. L. K. Peel, a Bedford College boy and Mr. H. M. Veitch (from Blundell's Tiverton). No. 2 (Mr. J. M. Keynes) is also an Oxonian and an Etonian to book. He has put his name down for the Home Service only. Other Oxonians, I notice, are Mr. A H. Smith (New College), Mr. S. G. V. FitzGerald (Keble), R. B. Ewbank (Queen's) Mr. F. D. Ascoli and Mr. P. G. Blundum (Exeter), Mr. F. C. M. Cruikshank (Magdalen), and Mr. B. C. Prance (Christ Church). There may be more. The Indian Senior Wrangler (Mr. A. T. Rajan) has of course passed but he hardly occupies so favourable a position as one might have expected, being No. 46. (The total number of successful places is 84). Mr. Rajan has entered his name for both Home and India. Two other Indians, Mr. M. V. Bhide who I fancy hails like Mr. Rajan from the Southern Presidency, and Mr. P. Lall, who I hear belongs to Northern India, are amongst the victorious competitors. After Mr. Bhide's name the letters H. I. C. occur but a footnote says :—"Under the Regulations for Eastern Cadetships this candidate is only eligible for a Ceylon appointment. This at first seems rather ambiguous and to a hasty reader appears to imply that both the Home and Indian Services are for some mysterious reason closed to Mr. Bhide. What is apparently meant is that if he finally wishes to enter the Colonial Service he cannot be employed in any colony except Ceylon. Many people including myself would find Ceylon quite good enough, but the Civil Service Commissioners having told us something might have told us more and explained why there should be such a restriction. Mr. Lall is one of eleven candidates whose fate otherwise hangs in the balance. Whether these eleven gentlemen may eventually become entitled to the offer of any appointment depends, it is explained, upon the final allocation of candidates higher up on the list. Only five of the successful candidates including he before mentioned Mr. Lall entered their names for India alone. Ten entered exclusively for the Home Service, which seems to be increasing in favour though the prizes are not to be compared with those which India offers. And there is this to be said against the Home Service. If Mr. Niemeyer, for example who heads the list, desires to remain at home, it is possible that he may be posted to the India Office. That being the case he may years hence, if he is lucky, find himself an undecorated and unknown Assistant Secretary of a Department the head of which is a man whom he beat in the C. S. Examination by close upon 2,000 marks, but who elected to go to India and became in due course a K.C.S.I. A man going to the Treasury or the Colonial Office would have a better chance, or at any rate would, a few years ago. The promotion in the India Office has lately been better than it was, and at present three out of the six departmental Secretaryships are filled by members of the Home Civil Service, namely Political (Mr. Richmond Ritchie), Finance (Mr. Lionel Abrahams), and Public Works (Mr. Frederick C. Thompson). The Secretaryships held by Indians are—Military (General Sir Edward Stedman), Judicial (Sir Charles Lyall), Revenue (Mr. T. W. Holderness). There are some who think that while the Council of India lasts all the departmental Secretaries should be selected from the Home Service, but that is a matter on which I do not venture to express an opinion.

INDIAN TRADE WITH BELGIUM.

According to a Circular Report on Belgium, which has just been issued, the imports into Belgium from India show a considerable falling-off for 1905, compared with 1904, the decrease is noticeable both in regard to the volume and value of the goods imported. In 1904, the totals amounted to 598,013 tons valued at £5,666,760, whereas in 1905 they only reached 373,513 tons, of the value of £4,163,320, the decreases being respectively 224,500 tons and £1,503,440. The falling-off was primarily due to the decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the quantity of grain imported from India, the amount falling from 274,797 tons, valued at £1

MILLIONAIRE IRONMASTER.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD TANGYE.

"We Launched the Great Eastern, and She launched us."

STORY OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Tangye.

In every part of the earth where machinery is found "Tangye's" is a household word! "Tangye's" stands for the finest steel machinery it is possible to procure—machinery against which hostile tariffs are raised in vain. There is hardly another record, in the story of British commerce, of seven brothers having been in partnership with one another as was the case with the Tangyes. Sir Richard often told the story of how, when he first began his manufacture, he had to be content with the portion of a packing-room, which he rented for 4s. a week. It was the invention of a hydraulic lifting jack by the firm, which was used for launching the Great Eastern, which helped towards the firm's success. In fact, Sir Richard often said, "We launched the Great Eastern, and she launched us."

But the Tangyes had their struggles, like all other men who have grown great from nothing Sir Richard was born at Illogan, in Cornwall, on November 24, 1833. His father was a small shopkeeper and farmer, and the family originally came from a Cornish village bearing their name, in the parish of Mullion. When very young Richard Tangye was employed in field labour, but this only continued for a short time, and was succeeded by a school life, which laid the foundations of the boy's future success. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and he, with his younger brother George, was sent to the Friends' School at Tidcot, near Bristol, and received a very good education. The progress of the elder brother was so satisfactory that he was made a pupil-teacher This work, however, was not congenial to his tastes, and he desired, sought, and found a situation in which he was brought directly into the world of trade and commerce—a world in which he was destined to make such signal triumphs.

At the end of 1852 he obtained a situation as clerk in the works of Mr. Worsdell, at Birmingham, and being in a sphere in which there was room for the exercise of his talents, he soon acquired a complete mastery of the details of business. His two elder brothers, James and Joseph, were skilful machines, and situations were soon obtained for them in the same works, as well as for his younger brother George, who entered Mr. Worsdell's service as cost-clerk. Mr. Richard Tangye remained here for about four years, and in that short time he had succeeded in introducing the now common Saturday half-holiday, and the very important system of paying the men their wages on Friday evening.

Mr. Richard Tangye severed his connection with Mr. Worsdell in 1856, and then commenced business as a factor and commission agent, and in a comparatively little time was successful enough to justify him in becoming a manufacturer—the goal to which all his efforts had tended. He was joined by his two elder brothers, and a small shop in Mount Street was taken, at, including steam power, the modest rent of four shillings a week. The difficulties now encountered were very great, but they were met with that courage which, in the end, compels victory.

In 1859 they removed to new works which they had erected in Clement Street, and here, in addition to hydraulic presses, they produced screw-jacks, railway tools of various kinds, and perfected the differential pulley-block, and acquired from its inventor, Mr. Weston, the sole right of manufacturing this useful article. The right they had to defend by law, and after an expenditure by the contending parties of upwards of £10,000, their right was confirmed by the decision of the Court of Chancery. This litigation had continued for two years, and the trial was the first held before a Vice-Chancellor assisted by a jury. The utility of these blocks may be estimated from the fact that more than 150,000 sets have been sold since 1859. The rapid increase of the trade required more extensive premises, which they erected at Soho, and removed to them in 1864. These, in patriotic remembrance of their native country, were named the Cornwall Works, and have now a world-wide reputation.

Sir Richard Tangye though not given to boasting, was fond of remarking that he and his brothers owed their wonderful uprise solely to their own exertions. He liked to tell of his first visit to London to get orders. It was not so very successful, and he found himself so placed that he had to walk home as far as Leighton Buzzard, and thence was able to afford to take the railway back to Birmingham. The only money he expended on his two days' walk was 8d., divided in the following way—6d. for bed, and 2d. for bread and cheese.

Down at Glendorgal, Newquay, Sir Richard Tangye had a charming outlook on the Atlantic from his house, which is sheltered under the great cliff near the sands of Perth. In this house, as well as in his home at Putney, Sir Richard indulged in his love of Cromwellian relics, and no man living knows as much of the Lord Protector as the genial yeteran, who had made his career a life study. In his old age Sir Richard wrote much of Cromwell, and his book. "The Two Protectors," bring to light many curious facts concerning the Commonwealth period. Two sons of the deceased engineer visited India a few years ago and stayed for some weeks in Bombay.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

City and Cantonment Being Deserted.

A WHOLE FAMILY ALMOST EXTINCT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

Plague continues to play havoc in both the City and the Cantonment, and both places, at any time of day, resemble cities of the dead. The situation can hardly be exaggerated. On the other hand it is almost impossible to convey an adequate conception of the dreadful work the epidemic has wrought in Poona.

The other day a lamentable case of a European family named Guest was reported. Guest, who is the Carriage Shed Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway with his wife and daughter and a little son were the first four in the family to get attacked. Mrs. Guest died twelve hours after admission into the Hospital; the daughter aged 18 two days later, and Guest succumbed to-day. The son is reported to be progressing favourably. Six other children belonging to the ill-fated family are at present accommodated in a 2nd Class compartment of a railway carriage at the Station yard, and it is strange to relate that while the boy was living with his brothers and sisters in this compartment he developed plague.

Yesterday evening a young European, named Carrs, residing in the Kahun Road, developed plague under very distressing circumstances. While he attempted to lift a plague-stricken squirrel it turned round and bit him. In a couple of hours Carrs was bad with the plague and he was at once removed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. Mr. Carrs is in the Revenue Survey Department, and is the son of the well-known Hyderabad Contractor.

Lieutenant Mortimer of the Supply and Transport Corps is in Hospital suffering from plague.

A soldier of the 93rd Highlanders has had similar experience as Mr. Carrs. Apart from the above Mr. Carrs the epidemic has held aloof from Europeans and Parsees particularly.

With the diminution in the population in the City, due to flight and the abnormal death-rate, there is a corresponding decrease in plague mortality. But there is clearly an alarming daily increase in the Cantonment. As far as dead rats and squirrels are concerned there is scarcely a house in the Cantonment which is immune, and for the most part people are living in tents

LONGCHAMPS LARRIKINS.

RIOTOUS SCENES ON A FRENCH RACE-COURSE.

How a "Longchamps day" Caused the Fall of a Ministry.

FRENCH POLITICS AND "SPORT."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The crowd at the Races at Longchamps to-day became infuriated at the success of an outsider, the favourite having been left at the post. They invaded the race-course and [illegible] and set fire to the [illegible] official betting offices. A number of bets were returned and the meeting abandoned.

The troops were summoned.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The scene at Longchamps was a regular pandemonium. The mob fought wildly among one another for the booty. Some invaded the bars and got drunk; some tore about madly brandishing stolen bank notes of which they were soon robbed by others. Hardly any building on the Course escaped damage or destruction. Sixty arrests were made.

By ARLEY.

Longchamps has long been notorious for its larrikinism. Seven years ago it witnessed a spectacle which was probably unprecedented on any European racecourse—two entire garrisons being called out to preserve order. The occasion was one of historic interest, for it caused the fall of a Ministry. The week before the then President of the French Republic, M. Loubet, had attended the races at Auteuil, where he was made the object of an unpopular demonstration on the part of a number of Aristocratic Orleanist rowdies, one of whom invaded the Presidential tribune, and in his excitement smote the President across the head with his cane. A scene of indescribable confusion followed, and a large number of the malcontents were arrested. But M. Loubet was not to be intimidated. On the following Sunday he went to the races at Long-champs, where his political opponents mustered more strongly than ever, and in order to keep the peace, the garrisons of Paris and Versailles were mustered on the course, and the President was effectually protected from actual insult. But throughout the day there were frequent scuffles between the police and the race-goers; while, for political reasons, the soldiers were deliberately goaded into retaliation. So violent were the scenes that took place on the race course of Longchamps on that never-to-be-forgotten Sunday, that the very next day the alleged brutalities of the guardians of the peace were made a pretext for ejecting M. Dupuy from the Premiership. Now for the second time troops have again figured at Longchamps. For French sportsmen, however, it must be said that the unpleasant scenes at Longchamps have so far been mostly political (for Jacques Bonhomme never leaves his politics at home even when going to the races!) And the French have never spared their congratulations when an English horse has won a big race. Major Loder's experiences there when he won the last "Grand Prix" were as genuinely cordial as when he won the Derby at Home.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RAILWAY SMASH IN FRANCE.

Nine Killed and Seventeen Injured.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Nine people have been killed and seventeen injured in a train smash near Chartres in France.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Trouble Brewing.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Trouble is brewing between France and Morocco, the latter creating all sort of difficulties in the trade between Tafilet and Southern Algeria.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION,

Two Hundred Miners Entombed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

A colliery explosion has taken place at Wingan in Durham. Twelve bodies have been recovered and it is stated two hundred miners are entombed.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

Redistribution of Warships.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The *Standard* says that the Admiralty intends to place four battleships of the "Majestee" class from the Channel Fleet and two from the Atlantic Fleet besides two of the "Formidable" class from the Mediteranean Fleet in the Reserve with nucleus crews, and place the whole of the 'Royal Sovereign' class in Reserve without crews. The men thus set free will go towards increasing the nucleus of crews for the torpedo flotillas.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

The *Standard* is alarmed at the Admiralty's removing twenty first-line ships. This year, it is stated, eight battleships and four armoured cruisers are to be paid off; and eight battleships of the "Royal Sovereign" type are to be placed in the reserve. The Mediterranean and Atlantic fleets are to be reduced by two each and Channel Fleet by four.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 15.

The P. & O. Company's steamer "Oriental," with the English Mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day. The same Company's steamer "Himalaya" left for Colombo and Australia also at 1 a.m. to-day.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Report before Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 15.

The report and recommendations of the Committee of the Executive Council on increased representation in the Legislative Councils was signed to-day by all the members and forwarded to the Government of India.

Subsequently Sir Arundel-Arundel handed over charge of the Home Membership to Sir Harvey Adamson, who arrived at Simla last evening.

A Government of India "Extraordinary" announces the resignation of Sir A. T. Arundel of his office as from this day and the appointment of Sir H. Adamson instead.

RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN MALTA.

LORD ELGIN'S STAND FOR EQUALITY.

Stern Reply to Archiepiscopal Intolerance.

FULL LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 13.

The Archbishop of Malta has sent a letter to the King, praying that he will not sanction Lord Elgin's instructions regarding religious equality.

[illegible] Reuter telegram to the effect that an agitation had broken out in Malta against a despatch of from Lord Elgin, Colonial Secretary, proclaiming religious equality in the island. The telegram stated that a monster meeting had been convened for Sunday (October 14) "to denounce the cowardly despotism of the British Government." Apropos we narrated the origin of the agitation, which has been fathered entirely by the Archbishop, whose irrate letters to the Governor we gave. In the face of the Archbishop's agitation for the exclusion of all padres but those of his own belief the Governor Sir Mansfield Clark, took up a firm attitude of non-acquiescence. That attitude has been fully vindicated by Lord Elgin, who as will be seen below, unequivocally reiterates the principle of religious freedom wherever the British flag flies. We take the copy of Lord Elgin's despatch to the Governor of Malta from the *Egyptian Gazette*. It is dated August 15:—

"The circumstances connected with the mission services held in the Theatre Royal at Malta, during last May, by the Rev. J. McNeill, have directed the attention of his Majesty's Government to the general question of the treatment of different religious denominations in that island.

"The only basis which his Majesty's Government can admit for the settlement of the question is that all denominations should be treated with perfect equality. They are not aware of any pledges given by their predecessors, or of any circumstances peculiar to Malta, which preclude them from proceeding on that basis, or would justify them in denying to one religious body privileges granted to another.

"There is fortunately but one respect in which the existing conditions need alteration in order to carry out the principle of perfect equality and mutual toleration between different religions. The only practical restriction upon the religious ceremonies of other dominations than the Roman Catholic Church is that they are not permitted to take place in public. Whatever may have been the grounds on which it was originally imposed, such a restriction is plainly inconsistent with the principle which his Majesty's Government desires to see followed, and you will accordingly raise no objection in future to the holding in public of the religious ceremonies of any denomination, provided, of course, that they are bona fide religious ceremonies, and not in the nature of demonstrations intended to give offence.

"In order to make clear beyond doubt the view which his Majesty's Government take of the question, I propose to advise his Majesty to issue Royal Instructions amending the present instructions by the insertion of the following clause: "It being Our intentions that all persons inhabiting Our said island should have full liberty of conscience and the free exercise of their respective modes of religious worship. We do hereby require Our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief to permit all persons within Our said Island to have such liberty, and to exercise their respective modes of religious worship, provided they be the contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, not giving offence or scandal to the Government."

"His Majesty's Government trust that the people of Malta, recognizing the principle of toleration which inspires the decision conveyed in this despatch, will accord to the public ceremonies of other Churches and denominations the same respect as to those of the Roman Catholic Church. If, however, disturbances should be caused by evil-disposed persons they must, of course, be repressed, if necessary by the whole power of the Government, and the persons causing them dealt with in accordance with law; but his Majesty's Government earnestly hope that you will be confronted with no such necessity in carrying out a policy based on the fundamental principles of British liberty."

THE WEST RIDING DECISION.

Appeal to the Lords.

("EMPIRE" SPECIAL.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

Government's decision to appeal to the House of Lords against the West Riding judgment is approved as settling the administrative chaos. It is generally expected that the Appeal Court's decision will be reversed.

[In the Court of Appeal on Aug. 8 the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Moulton and Farwell gave judgment in an appeal of the West Yorkshire County Council against a judgment of a Divisional Court making absolute a rule for a writ of *mandamus* directing the appellant council to obey an order of the Board of Education to pay certain balances of salary to the teachers in four non-provided schools. The question at issue was whether the local education authority are liable to pay the expense of denominational religious instruction in non-provided schools under the Education Act 1902. Their Lordships—Lord Justice Moulton dissenting—held that the local education authority not so liable, and allowed the appeal.

It is not necessary to insist upon the far-reaching effects of this decision, observed the *Times* which comes to us with the authority of two of the most able and learned lawyers upon the Bench. There is no exaggeration in saying that it completely upsets the views which have hitherto been almost universally held as to the meaning of that Act, and that it entirely changes the whole position of the Education Question which is now before the country. The late Unionist Government, the draftsman of the Act, the great Unionist majority of the late House of Commons, and the House of Lords in their legislative capacity unquestionably intended to impose this particular or ligation upon the education authorities. To do so was indeed admittedly one of the main purposes they had in view, they took great pains to accomplish it, and they imagined that they had succeeded. Their opponents in both Houses of Parliament, all parties in the country, the whole of the Press, and every education authority which has had to administer the Act, with but one conspicuous exception, have been equally clear that the measure had done what it was intended to do. The general election was fought by both sides in this belief; the supposed result of the Act was one of the principal issues submitted to the electors, and it certainly was a pominent and, in many constituencies, perhaps a determining factor in causing them to reject the Unionists and to return the Liberals by the immense majority which they command. The three judges of the King's Bench Division, before whom the present case was first heard, unanimously agreed that the common interpretation of the Act was right and that the *mandamus* for which the Attorney-General moved against the recalcitrant County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire must go. It now turns out that all of these authorities were wrong, and that the county council who incurred a good many rebukes, including, we fear, some censures form ourselves, for their perversity, alone succeeded in grasping the true mind of the Legislature, though probably every single member of Parliament who voted for or against the Act conceived that mind to be the very opposite of what it turns out, we are told, to be.

FARMING OUT FORESTS IN MYSORE.

Tentative Measure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 13.

The Mysore Government has introduced tentatively for two years a scheme for the issue of licences through middlemen for the sale of timber and other forest produce. The proposed system tends to free the Forest Department from the responsibility of having to attend to disposal of more or less minute quantities of forest produce and will allow it to utilise the services of more of its subordinates for the legitimate work of conservancy.

ENGLAND'S THIRD PORT.

LORD BUTE'S OFFER TO CARDIFF.

Corporation Declines the Responsibility.

TOO VAST AN UNDERTAKING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

The Cardiff Corporation has refused the offer of the Marquis of Bute that they should purchase his interest in the Cardiff docks and railways, owing to the magnitude of the undertaking.

[illegible] Lord Bute has decided to sell his interest in [illegible] the Bute Docks and Railways, that is to say, his entire interest in the Cardiff Railway Company. This was the momentous announcement which the Lord Mayor of Cardiff made to the corporation this evening, says the *Daily Telegraph* of September 28. Many considerations have weighed with Lord Bute in coming to this conclusion. He feels that the responsibility of such a vast and important undertaking ought to be borne by the shoulders of more than one man. The authorised capital of the Cardiff Railway Company is about seven million pounds, of which nearly six millions have been spent. Of this Lord Bute alone holds nearly a third, mostly in Ordinary shares. Nearly all the Ordinary shares are held by the Marquis, and this, of course, gives the holder of these shares entire control of the whole undertaking.

What will be the future of the property no one can tell at this juncture, but there is no doubt that Lord Bute's decision is one of the highest importance to Cardiff. Great commercial concerns will no doubt be eager to bid for the colossal share in the undertaking which Lord Bute is so soon to relinquish, but his lordship, responding to an appeal from those who have the welfare of the town at heart, has consented that Cardiff shall have the first offer to purchase. This is the gist of the statement which the Lord Mayor made to the council this evening. It was received by the members in blank amazement. "The question to consider," the Lord Mayor observed, "is whether the town or the town in combination with orders should buy up Lord Bute's interests in the Cardiff Railway Company. There is no harm in finding out upon what terms Lord Bute's share could be bought out, and it seems the prudent thing to open negotiations."

It was pointed out that a decision to open negotiations did not commit the council to go forward to the completion of the purchase. What was wanted was information, and it was with this end in view that it was suggested that a special committee should be appointed to make the necessary inquiry. A possibility of the situation, it was remarked, was a harbour truth corporation. At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee subsequently, it was decided to approach Sir William Thomas Lewis, Lord Bute's general manager, and inquire what interest and property Lord Bute desired to d spose of.

Cardiff, by reason of its splendid accommodation for shipping, ranks as the third port of the United Kingdom. Lavish expenditure has been recently incurred, and now the enclosed water area, inclusive of the timber floats and the Glamorgan canal and basin, all under Lord Bute's control, runs into nearly 200 acres, with 46,840ft. of quayage, while there are ten graving docks, the largest 600ft. long and with a width of 60ft. at the entrance. The new South Bute Dock has a seaward embankment running out to a line nearly opposite the mouth of the Ely River. It has an area of no less than forty-two acres, and can accommodate the very largest ocean-going vessels. The network of railways around the Bute Docks embraces a total length of nearly 120 miles, and the equipment at the water side for dealing with cargoes is of the most up-to-date character.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPEECH BY MR. ASQUITH.

The Suffragettes Once More.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank, referring to the Opposition's petulant and petty criticisms on the Transvaal Constitution, said that the Government claimed leastwise to have given the new order of things in South Africa the fairest possible start. He was confident that the racial divisions would be submerged in the future. He added that he did not fear Socialism, with regard to which he saw no tendencies among the mass of the people, but the days for extreme individualism were past. He recognised that there was work, like taking measures dealing with overcrowding, intemperance, defective nutrition, and the training of the young which only the State could effectively supervise.

He informed a deputation of Suffragettes that he had not seen evidence that the franchise was desired by the majority of women.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Threat to Break off Negotiations.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

News from Constantinople states that the Turkish Commissioners claim the whole of the disputed Persian frontier territory and threaten to break off negotiations. The Persians referred the matter to Teheran and have now rejected the Turkish claim and submitted other proposals. The Turks, however, have rejected any further discussion.

RANJITSINHJI'S "GOODBYE."

Famous Cricketer to Pay a Farewell Visit to England.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

A letter from Ranjitsinhji says that in the event of his succeeding to the Jamship of Nowanagar, which he hopes to do, his connection with English life must cease, but before severing the tie, he would propose, with the sanction of the Indian authorities, to visit England and bid goodbye to his dear friends.

THE FIRE ON THE "HANKOW,"

Great Damage.

LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

It was the steamer "Hankow" and not the "Canton" which was burnt alongside the wharf at Hongkong.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

The steamer Hankow, which was burned at Hongkong, carried matting and raw silk and was ablaze fore and aft in five minutes. It was impossible to rescue the shrieking Chinese steerage passengers, many of whom jumped out and were drowned.

Incendiarism is suspected in connection with the boycott of British river boats.

REDMOND'S MINIMUM DEMAND.

HOME RULE TO COME FROM PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

No "Half-way House" Wanted in Ireland.

"WE WILL STAND NO NONSENSE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Coal Island, Tyrone, said he would object to no safeguards in the Home Rule Bill to satisfy the fears of Ulstermen. He urged Irishmen to trust to no British Government and keep their powder dry.

Mr. John Redmond expressed himself with [illegible] force and clearness in his speech at [illegible] He left his bearers in characteristic [illegible] Grange, county Limerick, [illegible] no doubt as to his expectation of a Home Rule Bill from the present Government, and as to the minimum of the demand which he makes in this respect. "A native Parliament freely elected" will alone satisfy him.

Mr. Redmond, who was warmly received, said that a critical epoch was opening for Ireland in the near feature. The Government had declared that they were going to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, but they had the gravest reason to complain of the action of the Government in this respect. It was not fair to blame them altogether; no British Government, however able and sympathetic, could ever govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, because they did not understand Irish ideas. In a score of instances the Government had disregarded Irish public opinion and falsified the promises given, thereby showing that it was constitutionally impossible for any British Government to govern Ireland.

At the present moment the Irish party and people stood face to face with a most critical, delicate, difficult, and yet a most extraordinary political situation. The Government with two or three exceptions, were avowed Home Rulers, and they were told that they would introduce a Bill next year dealing with self-government for Ireland. This was on the highest authority, but the extraordinary portion of the situation was that they also were told that this Home Rule Government was only to introduce what was called Administrative Home Rule. He was anxious that the Irish public should fully understand that the Irish party had no responsibility whatever—direct or indirect—for the proposal of any such makeshift as that. Neither his colleagues nor himself were consulted on the measure. He had heard of men being consulted, but he knew that neither the leaders nor any of the representatives of Ireland were consulted. They had, however, this consolation. If they did not know the Government's mind, the Government would know theirs. He declared there to-day that the Irish people stood where they always stood. They declared that nothing short of a complete measure of Home Rule —and by that he meant a Parliament freely elected with an executive responsible to it—that nothing short of a complete scheme of Home Rule could ever be accepted as a settlement of the Irish question.

The Prime Minister had spoken of certain proposals leading up to Home Rule. When produced the Irish party would consider them, submit them to the judgment of the Irish people, and no decision would be come to by him or the Irish party until the whole question has been submitted to a national convention. He wished to say this for himself, that, when the hour came, any influence he possessed would be used to induce his countrymen to reject any proposals, no matter how plausible they might seem, which tended in his judgment to endanger the *prestige* and power of the Irish national party and to weaken or disrupt the national movement. His first and greatest policy, which overshadowed everything else, was to preserve the union of the national party in Ireland, to preserve a united and powerful national organisation in Ireland until they had achieved the full measure of national freedom they were entitled to.

Some one said there was a half-way house. That was a matter of opinion, but his policy, above all, was to preserve those great weapons of unity unblunted, and therefore his advice would be to reject it. As to the working of the Land Act, the Government required to arrange for stopping the block of cases in the Land Court awaiting hearing, and to take measures for the speedy restoration of evicted tenants. He was against a conference on the subject. He reminded his hearers that a conference was suggested regarding the labourers, but they obtained the Labourers Act without it, and similarly they would get what they now demanded if they relied on their own efforts. Let the Government understand if they did not take measures to solve this problem that they would take the matter into their own hands. Once this Government understood that Ireland would not stand any further nonsense in this matter they would very speedily put their hands to the work A little taste of determined agitation would soon have its effect.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKES.

Clerk Fined Rs. 30.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

Judgment was delivered by the Magistrate at Asansol in the case of the E. I. Railway *vs.* B. K. Banerjee under Rule 269 of the Railway Act, for absenting himself from duty on September 5 h. without permission.

The defenceclaimed that the act did not amount to an offence of which any Criminal Court could take cognizance, and under such circumstances this action did not amount to a breach of either Rule 263 or 264.

The Magistrate found, however, that the accused had absented himself from duty without permission and left the service without notice and that he was guilty of a breach of Rules 263 and 264. He said that in consideration of the importance to t e public of the proper working of a Railway the chief test that should be applied in a case like this is the degree in which the act was likely to hamper such proper working. Looking at this point he saw no reason for a lenient sentence. Much had been made by the defence of the fact that the Company had anticipated a strike sometime before it occurred. The Company, however, were not certain that it would take place, and even if they had been, there would still be serious danger of work suffering. He should have imposed the maximum sentence in an extreme case of a ringleader, but it has not been proved that the accused was a ringleader, and hence withheld the extreme penalty under Rule 47 of the Railway Act, and therefore sentenced B. K. Bannerjee to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and to forfeit a month's pay, which sum may be deducted by the Railway from his salary.

STRIKE IN A CALCUTTA MILL.

Demand for Higher Wages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

The weavers of the Naihati jute mill, just opposite the river, have struck work in a body this morning. The weaving department is almost entirely closed. The mill was obliged practically to stop work at noon to-day. The main grievance of the strikers, who number 350, is that they do not get fair wages as compared with other mills.

ASSAM LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

To Tour in Northern Parts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 15.

It is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor of Assam will tour in Upper Assam accompanied by the Chief Secretary Mr. Lyon and the Commissioner of the Valley Monahan; but the dates are not yet announced.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Visit to Afghan Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 15.

On Saturday evening the Viceroy and family attended the Horse Show and presented the prizes, witnessing a horse and camel race afterwards.

On Sunday morning Lord Minto and his family and Staff attended the church parade. In the afternoon His Excellency accompanied by Generals Sir A. Hunter and Smith Dorrien drove round the Cantonment and new Staff College buildings. He was much pleased with the latter buildings which are very perfect and promise well for the future of this new institution. He then visited the Soldiers Club, a most excellent self-supporting institution started by General Smith Dorrien. The same evening Viceroy accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, Sir Louis Dane, General Smith-Dorrien and a small staff went by train to Chaman which they reached at 8 a.m. the next morning. Here His Excellency was met by Colonel Southey, Commanding the Station and Mr Russell of the Political Department. A Guard-of-Honour of the 130th Baluchistan Rifles was drawn up on the platform which was gaily decorated After His Excellency had inspected the Guard and the various Mulliks and Chiefs had been presented to His Excellency he entered a tonga and drove round the Cantonment to the Fort escorted by the [illegible] From here he looked at Fort 35th Scinde Horse [illegible] Boldock, the Frontier Fort of Afghanistan which is four miles off to the north. It was here that Colonel Yates was detained for three weeks having crossed the frontier while out shooting. Further to the north are the hills of Afghanistan and crossing the open plain in a northerly direction is the road to Kandahar.

After spending a short time in the Fort studying the country round His Excellency again entered his tonga and drove to the frontier landmarks a mile off. Here were congregated a small party of pilgrims on their road to Mecca, fourteen in all, rough, weather-worn, bearded men from Herat which they had left a month ago. His Excellency called them to him and having been explained that they were the advance party of a larger body of 400 pilgrims on their way to Bombay *en route* for Mecca told them in his kindly way that he hoped they would meet with no difficultcs and offered them a donation to help their poorer brethren on their way. The pilgrims who were headed by a Mullah were evidently much touched by this kind forethought and in accepting the donation they thanked the Viceroy saying that their star was truly in the ascendancy.

The Viceroy then re-entered his train and started for Quetta which he reached at 4-45. Here he was met by Lady Minto and witnessed the return of the division from the manœuvres, the troops passing him in column of route, in field service order, looking in the best of condition and much tanned after the hard work to which they had been subjected.

In the evening the Viceroy held a levee and Minto a Lady reception.

JUNAGAD DEWAN'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 15.

The Commission began the inquiry at 12 noon. Mr. Sudla, Barrister, for the prosecution drew the Court's attention to the contradiction published in the Bombay papers over the signature of the accused's Solicitors in regard to the statement made by Mr. Wadia on the first day that the demand for two British Officers alone on the Commission was not made by accused's Solicitors, in the original telegram to His Highness, but that the sentence had occurred in the copy of the telegram sent to the Secretary to the Commission. Counsel produced the original telegram and the copy and satisfied the Commission that Mr. Wadia's statement was accurate.

Evidence was then called and inquiry proceeded with.

Annadas Parshotam, Moonim of Narsingprasad's firm in Bombay was further examined. He gave from the books, details of the hundie received and the different dates on which they were entered in the various books of account. Witness did not know who had made the endorsement on all those books produced by the accused's brother. It was not there when he had charge of the books in Bombay about fourteen years ago. Those hundies for Rs. 153,000 were drawn in connection with the expense of the Installation of the present Nawab and the purchasers of the hundies were the Junagadh State Mint.

Ali Rahimtola, keeper of the Mint books, was next called and examined for the prosecution. He said he had gone through the books for the Samvat year 1948. There was nothing in the books to show that the amount of Rs. 153,000 was drawn by the State or the Vazier or the Treasury. There was one item of Rs. 50,000 debited to Ibrahim Ismail. This meant that the amount was debited to Ibrahim Ismail's private household account. The amount was drawn in 65 hundis Out of these, 64 were purchased and one was drawn on the Mint's Bombay Agent. The Mint books were written by the Mint clerk Rahimtoolanatha. Beyond this item of Rs. 50,000 witness could not find in the books any memorandum, receipt or entry in regard to Rs. 1,53,000. Witness identified the signature on two receipts passed to Vanravan Dewchand. The signature was that of Ibrahim Ismail and the body of the receipt was in the handwriting of Vithalji Daftari of the Mint. Ibrahim died in Samwat 1953, leaving a widow and two daughters. Their affairs were managed by one Abhechand Valubhji.

The prosecution next called Madhavji, Ramji, a Shroff trading under the name and style of Kanji Lava. He deposed to having hundi transactions with the Junagadh Mint.

Next witness was Abhechand Mangalji, Manager in the firm of Vanravan Dewchand. He admitted having given over to the police two Mint chits for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000, respectively. The amount had been recovered from the floating account with the Mint.

Soonderji Anandji Laugri, in his evidence, said that he was a Shroff, and had money dealings with the Mint, in Samwat year 1948 Ibrahim was the head of the Mint Department. All transactions which the witness had were with the Mint. None with Ebrahim personally.

Virchand Tribhowan Sha, examined by Mr. Sukla, said that he was managing the firm of Jagjiwandas Tribhowandas for the last ten years; he produced books of his firm for the Samwat year 1948.

Prabhudas Premchand who was managing the firm of the last witness in 1948 was next called and examined. Witness knew Ibrahim Ismail, Chief Officer of the Mint. Doctor Tribhowan, the father of the last witness, had closed business with Raiji for a lakh of rupees. He was told o fetch the money from the Mint. Witness received Rs. 25,000 from the Mint and a receipt was passed on a piece of paper. No entry was made in the Mint books on the Maha Vad Amnas. Witness and another mehta, Virchand Manekchand, brought another sum of Rs. 75,000 to their firm. The receipt for that amount was also passed on the same piece of paper on which the receipt for Rs. 25,000 was passed. The receipts were passed on a separate piece of paper at the suggestion of Ibrahim Ismail. The hundis were all handed over to Mr. Parshotamrai as he had instructions to that effect from Ibrahim. Witness next gave details as to the time and place showing when and where the various hundis for the different sums were handed over to the accused. A third sum of Rs. 3,000 was received from the Mint on Fagan Sud Chaturdasi (fourteen.) All the hundis were credited to Ibrahim's account.

In answer to the Court witness said those three were the only occasions when cash was received from the Mint. In all other transactions the Mint paid by hundis. Their Parekh, Ambashankar Valubhji, a Mehta in the service of Ibrahim was called. He produced books of account. The Commission then adjourned.

A WRITER to the *Times of Ceylon* deplores the extinction of game, which he states is fast approaching in the Colony. He writes: Large gangs of hunters, outfitted at Matale, Kurunegala, and such centres, accompanied by mongrel packs, and armed with guns and nets, have finished their business thoroughly so far as the open parks (the rightful domain of the spotted deer) are concerned; the rest of the work is being completed at the waterholes during the dry season. I give the Colony ten years at the outside to see the spotte deer extinct, exclusive of such as may survive in the sanctuaries and the foo

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

State Debts.

AN AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

THE COMMONWEALTH'S PROSPERITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 26.

In the Senate on Tuesday the second reading debate on the Constitution Alteration Bill, giving the Commonwealth power to take over the whole of the State debts, was read a second time. Senator Drake opposed the Government's proposal, seeking to show that the bill was a veiled attack on the smaller States in the interests of the larger States. It was proposed, he said, to sweep out of the constitution the provision that, when a portion of the State debts was taken over, a proportional part must be taken from each. The word "redeem" was to be inserted of "convert," so as to enable the Commonwealth to take over the Victorian £4,000,000 loan, which falls due next year. Surely this will be news to the Victorian Premier. Senator Drake contended that, as the Government proposed to introduce the penny postage system, which would mean a loss of £300,000 per annum, and had brought in a bill to enable the imposition of customs duties for special purposes, such as the payment of old age pensions, the [illegible] customs revenue which was available for the payment of the interest, &c., on the State debts, would be gradually dissipated till there was none left for its original purpose. The last Victorian loan, the senator discovered, would fall due in 1929, while the last Queensland loan would mature in 1952. Under the proposed amendment of the constitution, he reasoned, the Government would absorb the whole of the Victorian debts 23 years before the Queensland loans were absorbed, and the chances were, when the former result was achieved, sufficient customs revenue would not remain to provide for the interest on the Queensland debts.

The Minister of Defence made a vigorous reply to the arguments used against the bill. He gave a flat and unmistakable denial to the statement that the Government had introduced the bill in the interests of Victoria. Certain hon. members, including those from Tasmania, had objected to the proposal that the State whose loans were transferred should receive the benefit of any savings effected. A storm of interjections came from the Tasmanians. "Way, the hon. members would be thieves and robbers if they tried to get a portion of the savings for their own State," the Minister replied amidst a chorus of dissent. "You squeal like a pig being rung," he added, to the accompaniment of convulsive laughter. In reply to the contention that the Government had no scheme for dealing with the loans, the Minister quoted Sir John Forrest's memorandum laid before Parliament with his budget papers. "Yet the members were howling and growling because there was no scheme." The second reading was agreed to by 12 votes to 9.

CAPTAIN CRESSWELL'S, REVISED NAVY SCHEME.

Strong advocacy of an Australian navy is given in a report prepared by Captain Cresswell, Naval Director, summarising the result of his recent tour in England. The report, which was laid before Parliament is a most comprehensive document, and exhibits a very firm grasp of the defence needs of the Commonwealth. Captain Cresswell puts it thus:—"The Ocean Destroyer would be a fine vessel for Australian seas—tonnage 800, speed 33 knots. I would prefer to reserve any opinion as to the Coastal Destroyer. In Australia, excepting inside the Barrier Reef and the South Australian Gulfs, we have no parallel to the narrower comparatively smooth seas round the United Kingdom. Captain Cresswell faces comprehensively the lesson his tour taught him as regards Australia's need of a sea force of her own. "The information," he writes, "gained has confirmed and strengthened the opinion set forth in my previous reports as to the defence value of torpedo craft, and their fitness to meet the special conditions of our defence." The basis of the opinion referred to he condenses into a series of paragraphs, of which the most important are the following:—

"The exigencies of war and major operations require that the Australian division of the Pacific fleet shall be away from the Australian station. At such time there will be nothing between commerce of an annual value of £170,000,000, on which depends the whole business and industrial life of the Commonwealth, and it is open to the attack of

should become depleted. If the recent Marshall v. Day judgment, given by the Privy Counsel, was good law it appeared to be opposed to equity and common sense. The Queensland Government had already by legislation removed the disabilities which this verdict laid upon the banks, and other of the States were about to do likewise. However much the critics of Australia might disagree with some of our political aims, they had to admit that financial the country was in a stable and progressive condition. The Australian indebtedness was £236,000,000, of which £189,000,000 was borrowed in London and £ 47,000,000, locally. Nearly 65 per cent. was invested in railways, tramways, &c., while only 1 per cent. was sunk in defence. The annual interest bill was £8,488,669, and of this £ 5,807,408, was earned by public works constructed from loan money. It was significant, in the face of these figures, to note that out of the £800,000,000 public debt of the United Kingdom only £32,974,000 was represented by assets and Suez Canal shares represented £30,000,000 of that amount. Unfortunately the Australian loans had been raised in happy-go-lucky fashion, without system, and the result was that next year £12,300,000 would fall due in 1908, £8,000,000, in 1912, £10,200,000 ; in 1815 £19,400,000 and in 1924, £31,300,000. In dealing with the responsibilities which so foolish a policy had entailed the subject, he contended, should be removed from the influence of party politics and entrusted to a body of representative experts for solution. Until this matter had been dealt with satisfactorily, one of the most important advantages of federation would remain unfulfilled.

SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

I send you two little sketches illustrative of the method our legislators and gradually descending to:—

At midnight in the House of Representatives last night. Mr. Page interjected loudly, and when Mr. Joseph Cook rose the exchanges were still louder, the deputy Opposition leader speaking in a deep, hoarse voice, as if in imitation of Mr. Page.

Mr. Joseph Cook said that he must draw attention to the "insulting conduct" of the member for Maranoa, complain of that hon. member's frequent interjections. He (Mr. Joseph Cook) had hardly ever risen in the house of late but—

Mr. Page : That is an absolute lie. (Up-roar.)

The Chairman (Mr. McDonald): Order! Order! The hon. member must withdraw.

Mr. Page (angrily): He is a liar, and I am not going to withdraw. He knows he is. (Uproar.)

The Chairman: The hon. member must withdraw.

Mr. Page (determinedly) : I won't withdraw. It is time enough. We have had enough of his lecturing and lying statements in the House. (Renewed uproar.)

The Chairman : The hon. member must withdraw.

Mr. Page : Do what you like with me. I won't withdraw. I believe it.

Messrs. Fisher and Frazer evidently endeavored to induce Mr. Page to withdraw, but he loudly said, "Do you think I am going to stand-him telling lies there?"

Ultimately Mr. Page withdrew his words unreservedly, and the incident ended.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON SIR WILLIAM LYNE.

The discussion was carried on through the early hours of this morning, and was frequently marked by acrid personal feeling. Several speakers dwelt on a proposal by the Minister of Customs in regard to the imposition of the new duties on goods aboard ship or in bond on the date the duties were first imposed.

Mr. Willis, in speaking to the question, expressed an opinion that there was an ignoramus at the head of the Customs department. Was Sir William Lyne a stupid, an imbecile or a cipher?

There was much laughter, and at the request of the Chairman Mr. Willis withdrew his words.

Later Mr. Willis observed that it would be out of order "to call the Minister a nincompoop," and that therefore he would call the Minister "a simpleton," and "a rude man."

Mr. Willis was again called upon to withdraw, and he did so.

At 1-20 this morning Mr. Page said that since the episode occured he had found that the member for Parramatta did not refer to him (Mr. Page) as passing insulting remarks every time he (Mr. Joseph Cook) rose. He (Mr. Page) therefore withdrew everything he had said, and humbly apologised. (Cheers.)

Mr. Joseph Cook replied that he was glad to hear the remarks of his hon. friend, and was sorry for anything he (Mr. Joseph Cook) might have said.

Ultimately the Minister of Customs withdrew his amendment in regard to the exemption of goods in bond or in transit on 30th August, and said that he would deal with the matter in connection with the bill.

At 2-30 a.m. the House was discussing the proposed new duties on arms and ammunition.

A.

THE "ISIS" ACCIDENT.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," under the Command of Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, at 12-45 p.m., three days behind the contract time, owing to the accident to the P. and O. s. s. "Isis," running between Brindisi and Port Said. The accident occurred on Tuesday, the 2nd instant in consequence of which the "Isis" was put in to Zante, an Island off the West Coast of Greece. No further particulars could be obtained from the officers of the "Persia" concerning the accident to the "Isis." The accident was notified to the passengers on board the "Persia," which had caused a delay of four days at Port Said. Many of the passengers availed themselves of this opportunity and visited Cairo. The "Isis" after having been patched up for the time being, with the help of H. M. S. "Suffolk" resumed her voyage at mid-night of the 3rd instant and worked her passage under one engine, reaching Port Said at 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 6th October. She had on board besides the Royal Mails, 68 passengers, 18 were for Bombay, and 50 for Cairo. The mails and passengers having been transhipped on board the Persia, which was in waiting, left that port at 3 p.m., on the 6th instant. During her stay at Port Said a dance was given by the Commander to the passengers on board, to which the officers of H. M. S. "Venus" were invited. The ship was decorated with flags and bunting and a very pleasant evening was spent. Besides ordinary concerts, sports, etc., were held on board, which were much enjoyed. The "Persia" brought 330 saloon passengers and 30 children.

Through the courtesy of a passenger, we are able to give more satisfactory particulars, of the serious accident to the connecting mail steamer "Isis." On being interviewed he said :—"We left Brindisi, at 2-30 a.m., on the 1st instant and at about 11-30 a.m, it was soon evident that something had gone wrong with the "Isis," for there was a general stir on board the ship. The officers of the boat did not apprehend any danger and did everything to allay any undue alarm among the passengers. But they were not long in letting it known that an accident had occurred to the vessel. The passengers were plainly given to understand that though the mishap was serious there was no cause for anxiety. The engine-room staff were the first who felt the shock of the explosion. One of the cylinders burst immediately under the saloon. Luckily the saloon was empty and none of the passengers were hurt. In spite of the blinding steam the engineers pluckily stood to their post, till it was impossible to stand in the suffocating steam. It was found on examination that the shaft had broken and the propeller had dropped. Fortunately a moderate sea was on at the time. The machinery, however, was completely wrecked on the starboard side, but with the use of one shaft the ship struggled on to Zante, arriving there at 6-30 p. m. on the 2nd instant. This put at rest any unnecessary fear that may have been caused among the passengers. The ship's officers at once set to work to plug up the hole on the side of the ship. In the meantime the cruisor H. M. S. "Suffolk" arrived from Malta, as help had been wired for, and with the aid of a diver the damaged part of the ship's side was plated over and we were able to leave Zante at 10 a. m. on the 4th instant. Though using one propeller we arrived at Port Said, at 3 p.m., on the 6th instant."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I saw it mentioned somewhere lately that the Monsoon had been so favourable this year that the three lakes from which Bombay gets its supply of water were filled to overflowing and that there would be no lack of water for at least a year. It was with no little surprise therefore that I noticed our supply steadily reduced during the past few days ; and last night in the place of water the taps served out sewage. I repeat it was sewage in appearance and smell and very similar to what flows through the open drains of the City. This morning the taps were perfectly dry and the condition of those persons who like myself are accustomed to the morning dip was uncomfortable in the extreme. Year after year are we subjected to these harassing inconveniences, and though reforms have been promised there are yet no signs of them.—Yours etc.

Colaba, October, 14. R.

CREDULOUS BURMANS.

Dupes of a Poongyi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 15.

A case exposing extraordinary Burmese credulity and religious fanaticism came up before the Chief Court this afternoon in the form of an appeal by Nga and two others from covictions and sentences passed by the District Court of Prome for an offence committeed under section 431 (cheating). The first offender got an accumulative sentence of ten years and was fined Rs. 2,000 on each of three charges, the second accused, the wife of the first accused, was sentenced to three years and a fine of Rs. 500 on each of three charges; the third accused, the mother of the second accused and the mother-in-law of first offender, got six months hard.

Counsel for the appellants having remarked upon the omission by the prosecution to make one Maung Pe Bo, a co-accused for aiding and abetting in the offence proceeded to unravel an extraordinary and interesting case in which the accused had played upon the credulity and gullability of the complainant Moung Po Tha.

Briefly stated, this individual was a very old Burman, possessing two houses at Prome and a quantity of Jewellery owned by his wife and daughter for a large number of years. He had devoted the greater portion of his time to religious purposes and was a great believer in the powers of necromancy possessed by certain Kadaws. In this particular case there were two Kadaws the San She Kadaw, and the Shwe Kadaw, both Poongyis, who according to the belief of a certain class of Burmans lived perfect lives and had sacrificed Nirvana for the purpose of teaching the sacred doctrines and the life of Buddha amongst the Burmese. They were credited with possessing the powers of necromacy and imparting the elixir of life. Maung Po Tha was known in Upper Burma as a man who had built a shrine where his co-religionists might go and drink water. He was a man who believed in good acts performed on earth receiving due merit after life. He was extremely religious and had a burning desire to become rich. To Maung Pa Bo he was well-known and the members of both families were on very friendly terms, Mah Min Galay, the Wife of NgaAn, was also well-known to Po Tha, and Pe Bu, represented to the latter that Nga An, the first accused, had great influence over the two Kadaws so much so that he could induce them to convert base metal or silver into gold and were possessed of other extraordinary and supernatural powers. While Nga An and his wife Mah Min Galay were away at Mandalay shortly after they were married, Po Bu represented to Po Tha the great influence possessed by Nga An with the Kadaws, especially their ability to appear and disappear at will and to illuminate in one moment all the pagodas of the world. Po Tha was so struck that he sent for Nga An upon his return from Mandaly and the latter confirmed Pe Bu's wonderful story. An informed Po Tha that the Kadaws lived at an old and sacred pagoda in Prome. Po Tha expressed a desire to see San She Kadaw and upon visiting the pagoda suddenly saw the Poongyi standing near the shrine. After Po Tha walked round the holy man and shikoed him the latter disappeared. Upon visiting the pagoda again the same miraculous vision was seen by Po Tha who unable to find a single trace of it where it had stood. Believing in the supernatural powers possessed by this Kadaw, Po Tha went home and told his wife. She and a number of their people repair to the pagoda and see the mysterious Poongyi and all believed in his supernatural powers. After the the Poongyi disappeared Nga An delivers a message from the Poongyi to Po Tha and his wife in which the latter promised that if they brought Rs. 3,000 it would be turned into gold. Further if the sum of Rs. 3,000 were doubled Po Tha and his wife would receive 100 viss of gold. This promised excited their cupidity. Po Tha immediately pledged his wife's jewellery with Challapa Chetty for Rs. 6,000. The money was paid in one hundred rupee notes which Po Tha handed to his daughter for safe custody. Nga An then called at Po Tha's house and received a roll of notes for Rs. 6,000 from Po Tha's daughter. Po Tha with his wife and daughter and a number of villagers accompanied Nga An to the pagoda and they all worshipped the Poongyi. Nga An then conducted Po Tha to the Poongyi's presence and after a brief conversation with him the mysterious monk disappeared. Po Tha then handed Nga An the notes which also disappeared. After this incident Nga An promises Po Tha that he will receive signs of the truth of the Poongyi's supernatural powers. Several other people were called forward and were presented with apparently a large amount of gold.

Po Tha thereupon went home fully convinced after being assured by Nga An that he would receive a letter which would drop from the sky. This letter would be sent by the Hoongyi from heaven and Po Tha was asked to do everything which was requested in it and to consume the ashes after burning the epistale. Po Tha was also warned against disclosing to anybody the contents of the letter.

While Po Tha was at home a letter fell between his houses from the sky; it was from the Shaw Shwe Kadaw and contained another request for Rs. 4,000 with promises of further wealth in gold. Po Tha again received a visit from Nga An and after believing his promises Po Tha went off to the ame Chetty and raised Rs. 4,000 by mortgaging one of his houses.

When Po Tha handed over the money to Nga An at the pagoda the Poongyi suddenly appeared floating in space and assured Po Tha that he had power to light up all the pagodas of the earth and after making this assurance disappeared into thin Air.

One witness said he saw the Poongyi disappear through a case and when they looked aromnd they suddenly beheld a pagoda standing on a hill opposite burst out into flames and to become beautifully illuminated even up to the top of the Hiti. After making the payment of the second sum Po Tha received a third letter in the same mysterious way requesting payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Shan Shwe Kadaw who would this time be found in a certain case. Po Tha came under the spell of the same mysterious delusions and procured the money from the same source by mortgaging his second house. The case is proceeding.

DEATH OF MOULVIE KAMR-UD-DEEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 15.

Moulvie Kamr-ud-Deen, the Judge of the High Court is dead.

He attended Court yesterday, and was alright till this morning, when he suddenly took ill of heart disease and died immediately.

He was buried in the Gujaratishah Thakiah towards evening. The leading officials of the State attended his funeral.

The deceased was a successful Vakil and was recently elevated to the Bench, where he was very popular. He leaves behind him a widow and one daughter, besides a large circle of friends.

CRICKET AT SATARA.

Poona vs. Satara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 15.

Poona played Satara at Satara yesterday with the following result :—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr M Kirwan, retired hurt	8	b Ross	41
Mr Lowman, b Ross	2	b Ross	7
Mr Campbell, st Bhusari, b Ross	1	b Ross	0
Mr Crump, c and b Ross	3	c Mutalik, b Ross	4
Mr Rotter, c and b Ross	0	c Campbell, b Ross	72
Mr Ling, c and b Ross	3	run out	5
Mr Thomson, c Proctor Sinn, b Ross	0	c 1 hasari, b Mutalik	2
Mr Hughes, b Ross	0	c Ross, b Mutalik	2
Mr Simson, c and b Ross	2	b Mutalik	1
Mr Bapoo, not out	1	not out	0
Mr Wright, c Norris, b Ross	3	c and b Ross	1
Extras	8	Extras	18
Total	31	Total	163

SATARA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Clarke, b Crump	0	c Lowman, b Ling	1
Mr Norris, c Kirwan, b Ling	5	b Crump	25
Mr Henry, b Crump	1	b Ling	5
Capt Ross, c Hughes, b Ling	22	b Bapoo	60
Mr Arthur, c Thompson, b Ling	2	c and b Lowman	29
Mr Bhusari, run out	3	not out	26
Mr C Ross, c Ling, b Crump	4	c Hughes, b Crump	51
Mr P Sims, b Campbell	10	b Bapoo	0
Mr Bell, b Campbell	23	run out	0
Mr Gunn, not out	11	b Bapoo	3
Mr Mutalik, b Crump	5	b Bapoo	2
Extras	11	Extras	9
Total	99	Total	214

The position with regard to nickel coinage is as follows :—The Bombay Mint has overcome all practical and technical difficulties with regard to the new coinage and is at present striking off a sample issue of two lakhs of coins under normal working conditions, in order to ascertain the cost and rate of production. When completed, specimens of the new coinage will be sent to the India Office and submitted for the approval of His Majesty

AUSTRALIA FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When two months ago, I sent a letter to the Anglo-Indian newspapers dwelling on the advantages of Australia as a place to which Anglo-Indians could retire, I had no conception of the response I was going to evoke. I can say truthfully that I have simply been overwhelmed with letters from all parts of India. And I realise that the flood has only just begun and that every mail will bring me in a heart-breaking budget which it will tax the resources of the Immigration League of Australia to deal with. But I can promise that it will be dealt with, and that every letter received will get a more or less satisfactory reply. I am thankful to say that the Governments of the various Australian States have come to our aid, and have promised to help us by sending books, maps, etc., to all persons whose names we supply them with. I am also making arrangements by which literature about Australia and New Zealand either as a tourist resort or a place to settle in permanently will be forwarded to all the clubs and mess reading rooms in the East. The most minute details about the conditions of life in Australia could be obtained from these books, and also anyone desiring information about any part of the Australian States would only have to consult them. I have also arranged with the principals of the leading boys' and girls' schools to send their prospectuses broadcast over India. From them, parents who have to send their children out of India may realise that the opportunities for an excellent educational training are just as good here as they are in Great Britain, and that the expense is no greater. And any variety of climate can be obtained for the child from the cold bracing climate of Tasmania, the South Island of New Zealand, or the tablelands of New England and Bathurst in New South Wales, to the warmer, yet healthy climates of Adelaide, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, in all of which cities there are high class schools for both boys and girls. I emphasise this matter because so many of my correspondents ask for particulars about educational opportunities. I was surprised also to learn that so many contemplated going in for farming in Australia. Numbers of comparatively young men, who if they returned to England would be compelled to settle down to a life of idleness, asked what chance there would be of carrying of farming successfully in one or other of the States. I have received letters also from many planters who are dissatisfied with their present conditions and who believe they might do better in Australia.

Now, I do not wish for a moment to draw a too highly coloured picture of the prospects of farming here. There are undoubtedly many disadvantages connected with it, the chief being the comparative isolation, and want of congenial society in the Australian Bush. I have suggested however that this might be overcome to a certain extent by a number of Anglo-Indians taking up holdings which would be adjacent the one to the other, and so forming a little colony by themselves with their own society and amusements. It must also be understood that unless a man has ample capital, he would have to go in for manual labour himself if he was going to make the venture a success. On the other hand, if a man is willing to undertake this, there is no reason why he should not do very well indeed in Australia.

Take the case of a man of 45 years who is retiring on a pension of £200 or £300, and who has saved a few hundred pounds. He has sons in their teens and does not know how to start them in life. If he is not yet prepared to retire, let him send the sons on to us. We will act "in loco parentis" and will place them as pupils with respectable and scientific farmers where, in return for their services, they will get a thorough training in modern agriculture. In a year or two they should be well trained, and when the father and mother arrive from India, they should be in a position to take up land, and the father could become a pupil of the sons. The pension would provide the necessary money to carry on for a year or two and after that time it would probably be utilised entirely for increasing the estate or swelling the bank balance, as the expenses of living in the country where you produce your own milk, butter, pork, poultry, eggs, fruit and vegetables, are comparatively small. In most places wood is so plentiful that there need be no expenditure for fuel, and anyone with a capacity for rough carpentry can knock up outhouses, bails for cows, poultry yard, etc., without much trouble.

But the "sine qua non" is hard and monotonous work, and this must be faced. But ten or twelve years of such work should so improve a farm that it should be increased in value fourfold, and a man can then sit back, and either leave it to his sons or rent it out with a considerable augmentation of his income. The easiest country life is stock raising—sheep and cattle, or the breeding of horses. To start in this needs a fair amount of capital. After this comes wheat growing which one has only to work hard at sowing and harvest time. The Immigration League of Australia hopes to be able to induce large numbers of agricultural labourers to come out from the United Kingdom so that there should be no scarcity of skilled labour in the next few years to carry on farming operations such as ploughing and harvesting. The hardest, because the most constant, work of all is dairying, but it is also the most certain, and in some wags the most profitable. With the factory system, a man is paid for his cream every month, and the payment of cheques of £100 and upwards a month is not uncommon. But I would again repeat that a man must be thoroughly convinced of his adaptability to a country life before he thinks of going in for farming. With regard to residence in one of the cities, a family should be able to live quietly but with comfort in a suburb on £250 to £400 a year. I would give my own father's case as an illustration. He retired from the army about twenty years ago, and was living with his wife and two children on the South Coast of England on a pension of £300 a year. Fifteen years ago, both he and my mother were spending most of the winter indoors, and were threatented with chronic bronchitis. I induced them to come out to Australia, and neither have had a single day's sickness for fifteen years. They have a nice house in a suburb, and although my father is over 80 years, he works in his garden and takes long walks every day. I must apologise for introducing this personal element, but I feel it will perhaps appeal more to your readers as a concrete example than any number of general statements about Australia would do.

I have had a number of letters from men in clerical employment, also from teachers, engineers, etc., who wish to know if there is any opening for them in Australia. To them I must reply regretfully that at present there is not and that it would be very risky for them to abandon certain employment in India on the chance of obtaining it here. It is possible that an exception might be made in the case of engineers, but they ought to be unmarried, and to have some money saved in the event of their not obtaining work immediately on arrival. I have asked some of the retired military men who have settled in Tasmania to send me their impressions of the country. When I receive them I will forward them to you for publication. I have also had an interview in Sydney with Sir Evan James, K. C. I. E., formerly Commissioner for Sind. He described himself as delighted with Australia, and thought it would be an admirable country for the retired Anglo-Indian.

"Tell them about your climate" he said, "That is what will appeal to them". He suggested to me that the Governor-General of Australia, Lord Northcote, formerly Governor of Bombay, with whom he had been stopping in Melbourne, should communicate semi-officially with the Viceroy of India, and pursuade the Indian Government to circulate information about Australia throughout all the Provinces.

In conclusion, I would again say that the Immigration League will be willing to deal with any communication from India, and will strive to answer satisfactorily all enquiries is addressed to the Secretary, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, Australia. Yours etc.

RICHARD ARTHUR, M. D.

President, Immigration League of Australia.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and oftens the Skin."Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion are on the wrapper fold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

Ceremony at Deolali.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, OCTOBER 14.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Towers of Silence at Deolali, passed off successfully yesterday morning, in presence of nearly 6,000 people.

These were conveyed by six special trains which left the Victoria Terminus at intervals of 25 minutes. The concession allowed by the General Traffic Manager in the rate of are, probably induced a larger number of passengers than would have been the case. The sight, at the Terminus, was extremely lively and men, women, and children crowded the platform from an early hour in the morning, but through the management of the Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Ryan, the whole lot were sent off without a hitch. Mr. Brandon of the refreshment room also rose equal to the occasion. Early tea and chhota hazri were provided at half rates. The sight-seers were cheerful and gay. The whole thing looked more like an enjoyable outing than a religious pilgrimage. On the trains arriving at Deolali, the passengers were made to alight on the station platform under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders. From the station yard about 60 conveyances carried the passengers to the scene of the ceremony. A large number performed the journey on foot, and at the foot of the hill the scene was extremely lively. A mandap, capable of accommodating 3,000 people, was erected where the sojourners placed their boxes before leaving for the top of the hill. Large shamianas for the sale of provisions, tea and aerated waters were also erected. Messrs. Pallonjee Hirjee and Sons, who had the providing of aerated waters were ready with 1,000 dozens of drinks of sorts. Mr. Ardeshir confectioner had piles of cakes and immense quantities of tea under the management of a staff of nearly twenty men and Mr. Pestonjee Pavri, the well-known contractor for providing dinners, had provided lunch for a thousand people under a staff of numerous cooks and Messrs. Frazer and Co. provided tons of ice free of charge.

On the top of the hill, a very large circular pavilion was erected to seat the spectators and in the centre the priests performed the ceremony under the direction of Sirdar Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, C.I.E., assisted by the Naeb Dustoor Kaikobad Adarbad. In the front row sat the Trustees of the Deolali Charity Funds. The rush, of course, was great, but everything passed off very quietly.

After the ceremony, Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban, the Chairman of the Trustees, delivered the following speech before the assembled multitude :—

"Most respected Dustoorji Saheb, Ladies and Gentlemen, —I am well aware that it is not quite convenient to all parties concerned to listen to a long speech considering the limited time at our disposal. Still for future reference I can not help giving a very short retrospect of the past and present history of this undertaking. There stands before you a building which looks like a Tower of Silence. It may be asked that as there is already a Tower in existence, where was the necessity for another building of the same class in a small station like Deolali. The question is apparently pertinent, and the explanation is quite easy and necessary. The building, you see before you, is not a tower but an ordinary wall erected round a vacant piece of ground. In 1879, a Parsee gentleman, named Behramji Nanabhai Bhathena, lost his only son and there being no provision for disposing off the Parsee dead in Deolali at the time, he secured a portion of this hill and buried the body of his deceased child here. He subsequently enclosed the grave by erecting this wall. The structure contains no provison for the subsequent disposition of a dead body, according to the tennets of the Parsee religion. For years together there being hardly any Parsee permanent residents on the station this arrangement served the purpose. Since last few years, however, there have sprung up two sanatoria, six hotels and numerous bungalows, and the death-rate has increased nearly tenfold. It was therefore, found necessary to erect a new Tower with all necessary accessories complete. The original founder of the old structure being dead his heirs have willingly accepted the new arrangement. Our work has been considerably lightened by the assistance rendered from all directions. Bai Sakib Ratlonbai Edulji Bamjee sent a cheque of Rs. 7,000 and that was followed by sums varying from Rs. 1,000 to one rupee until our fund has now risen to the decent figure of Rs. 18,000. Of this about Rs. 7,000 will be spent on the structure and the rest will form a permanent fund for the maintenance of the whole institution. I cannot here help mentioning two other names. Khan Saheb Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhoy, Surveyor has undertaken the superintendence of the plans and buildings, and Mr. Shapurjee C. Contractor, an old resident of the hill, looks after the detail for which our community are greatly beholden to them. We hope that six months hence when we meet here again for the opening ceremony we shall be in a position to acknowledge their services in a more emphatic language. The revered Dusturjee has very kindly allowed all the money that will be collected in the foundation were to be used for the purposes of this charity and finally the Deolali Parsee community is to be congratulated on the acceptance by a learned *sucent* like Sirdar Hoshungjee of the chair of High Priest of the station. As a humble token of this event, I crave the Dustoorjee's permission to present him on behalf of the community this shawl which we pray God, he may use for a long time to come, with honour and good health. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Marzban having invested the Dustoorjee with the shawl, Naeb Dustoor Kaikobad Adarbad addressed the assembly. He expatiated on the delicate subjest of the Zoroastrian religion and enlogized the services of Mr. J. B. Marzban as chairman of the Deolali Charity Funds, and as one of the founders of the Bahadurjee Sanatarium.

At about 12 noon the whole ceremony was finished and the visitors returned to the huge manday for refreshments. The return journey commenced at 3 p. m. The trains left one after another at intervals of 25 minutes.

AGRICULTURAL STAFF.

Coming out from England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 15.

The following officers who have been selected in England by the Secretary of State for India for employment under the Agricultural Department, will arrive in India next week and be posted as under :—

Mr. A. C. Dobbs, Principal, Agricultural College Punjab.

Mr. C. H. Barnes, Agricultural Chemist, Punjab.

Mr. A. G. Birt, Research Institute, Pusa, for training.

Mr. Evans, Agricultural Chemist, Central Provinces.

Mr. A. W. Freemantle, Principal, Agricultural College, United Provinces.

Mr. W. Roberts, Supernumerary Agricultural Chemist, Pusa.

Mr. J. J. Warth, Agricultural Chemist, Burma.

LATER.

In addition to those already notified Messrs. Clarke, Corbin, Harrison and Shepporson, Agricultural Experts, are due to arrive in November and December, but have yet to be posted to their provinces.

THE STAFF COLLEGE.

The following captains, whose names are arranged in regimental order, were successful at the recent competitive examination for admission to the Staff College :—

Evans, C Royal Field Art, Ellington, E L, Royal Field Art, Merrick, G C, D S O, Royal Garrison Art, Ollivant, A H, Royal Garrison Art, Moore, W H, D S O, Royal Garrison Art, Mackesy, J P, R E, Bowdler, B W B, R E, Farquhar, F D, D S O, Coldstream Guards. Parker, R G, Royal Lancaster Regt, Smyth-Osbourne, G N T, Devonshire Regt, Fontaine, V H M de la, East Surrey Regt, Pakenham, G de la P, R. Border Regt, Hicks, F R, Hampshire Regt, Williams, H S, Dorsetshire Regt, Anley, B D L G, D S O, Essex Regt, James, R E H, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, Hamilton-Grace, R S, Durham Light Inf, Baillie, H F, Seaforth Highlanders, Allan, P S, Gordon Highlanders, Coehrane, J K, Leinster Regt, Ricketts, R L, Indian Army, Kettlewell, A M, Indian Army, Burowe, W K, Indian Army, Lumsden, F W, Royal Marike Art.

The list of candidates to be admitted by nomination will be published later.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE twenty-first annual meeting of shareholders of the New Pachora Manufacturing Company was held yesterday at its registered office, 1 Bruce Lane, Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding.

The Directors report stated among other things :—"The company's Press and Ginning at Pachora have turned out during the year under report 9,026 bales and 9,163 1-2 pullas respectively as compared with 5,362 bales and 7,001 pullas turned out during its previous season. On referring to the accounts you will find that the total net earnings of the Company amount to Rs. 27,684-11-6 including Rs. 10,038-12-5 brought forward from the last year's accounts which your Directors beg to state is much better than previous year and they think the result is highly satisfactory and propose to apportion the amount of profits as follows :—To pay a dividend to the shareholders on the paid-up 500 shares at Rs. 25 per share. Rs. 12,500; to carry to depreciation fund account. Rs. 2 500 ; to pay bonus to the Company's employes Rs. 300; to carry forward to next year's account Rs 12344-11-6, total Rs. 27,684-11-6. Your directors are sincerely sorry to express here the great loss the Company has suffered by the lamented death of their late Chairman, Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, who was the founder of this Company and who had by his extreme care and caution and sound advice brought the Company to its present most flourishing condition. Your Directors therefore note their sense of regard for him here. Mr. Jamnadass Goculdass retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration. The Company's property including buildings, machinery and stores is insured for Rs. 1,39,500."

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared and a sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned as a bonus to the Company's employes. Mr. Jamnadas Goculdas was re-elected a director. Mr. Ramrao Anandrao Vemayek was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 75. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE MYSORE S. AND M. CO. LIMITED.

The thirteenth ordinary general meeting of the Mysore S. and M. Company was held on Saturday at the registered office of the Company Hunshaw's Building Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. V. S. Rodrique presiding.

The director's report showed :—"Your directors beg to submit their annual report on the operations of the Company's Mill for the year ended 28th February 1906, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the same period. The nett earnings of the Company for the year amounted to Rs. 32,402-15-4. From this, the sum of Rs. 37,402-15-4 has been transferred to depreciation fund account, and your directors propose to distribute the balance of Rs. 15,000 among the Company's creditors in terms of your resolution of November 1903. The condition of the machinary at the Mill is causing the directors a good deal of trouble, and as you will notice from the accounts, Rs. 13,144-6-7 have had to be spent during the year in overhauling it and for repairs to the buildings. More will have yet to be spent if the mill is to adequately share in the general prosperity which has set in, and provide against future contingencies. Steps have already been taken in this direction, and further improvements will be carried out from time to time as funds become available for the purpose. The mill property and stocks are insured for Rs. 7,13,000."

The Directors' report was adopted. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas has been appointed director and Mr. Eknath R. Khote who retires by rotation was re-elected director. Messrs Cursetjee Cavasjee Dalal and Atmaram Balcrishna Kirtikar were re-appointed auditors, along with the nominee of the Government of Mysore for the ensuing year.

THE SUN MILLS LIMITED.

The nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 7, Green Street, Fort Bombay, Mr. Jagmohandass Vurjivandas presiding.

The directors report showed :—"Your directors beg to submit the nineteenth report on the affairs of the Company for the 12 months ending 31st July 1906 at the nineteenth ordinary general meeting. You will see from statement of accounts herewith that the Company has made a profit of Rs. 1,43,472-5-8 during the period under review, and there is a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 3,252-14-11 which the directors recommend to be appropriated as under :—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share Rs. 50,000 to be carried to depreciation Fund, Rs 25,000, to be carried forward Rs. 1,725-4-7. total 1,46,725-4-7.

The directors' report and statements of account were adopted. A dividend oi Rs 25 per share was declared. Mr. Thakordas Tuljaram who retire by rotation was re-elected as a director. Mr. Chunibhai Dayabhai Vakilna was re-appointed auditor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 16.

218—Detail of Parades :—

To-morrow Wednesday the 17th instant—The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets on their own School parade grounds at the following hours—"K" Company to parade with "L" Company :—

Dress—Uniform Drill order.

"I" Coy—7-15 a.m. "M" Coy—7-45 a.m. "H" Coy—8-30 a.m., and "L" Coy—9 a.m.

To-morrow Wednesday the 17th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz at 3-30 p.m. for inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers.

Dress—Drill Order.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 2-30 p.m. Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grand Road, Mahalaxmi, and Dadar Stations.

Members travelling from Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

219—Issue of Arms :—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 16.

Parades for the week ending 20th October.

42 REHERSAL WEDNESDAY.

There will be a Rehersal of the Inspector General of Volunteers Inspection at Mahim Ground Fort on Wednesday the 17th instant parade at the Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

43 INSPECTION THURSDAY.

The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect Nos 1 and 2 Companies on the 6" Mk VII Guns at 1" Aiming Rifle Practice and the R. E. Co. at Mahim Ground Fort on Thursday the 18th instant at 8-30 a.m.

Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki helmets, soft white shirt, and blue puttie round the waist.

44 INSTRUCTION.

There will be Instructions for Gun Layas and D R F specialists at the old Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder to-day at 7 a.m.,

CORPS RULE No. 12.

The attention of all members is particularly drawn to Corps Rules No 12 and to extract from minutes of a Regimental Committee Meeting held on the 16th July last copies of the above are being sent to all members and it is notified for information that Rule 12 will in future be strictly enforced.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. September 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr M G M Rosier, B
Mr B S Carey, C I E, B
Mr J A D'Cruz, B
Mr J Morman, B
Mr G A Durie, B
Mr J R Huggins, M Cov
Mr A G Bourne, M
Lieut-Col H A Carleton 12 Cav
Major F F Major, 94 Russell's Inf
Capt W E B Smith, Bde Major, Jhelum Bde
Capt M E L Bruce, I A
Lieut J C Pringle, R E
Lieut R O'C F H C Malone, I P A V Raj.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col J L Poynder, I M S, B, 2 mo 21 days' M C
Capt A Miller, I M S, M, 6 mo furl
Major A A Howell, B, special leave commuted to furl on private affairs and extended to 29/11/06
Mr L C Swifte, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C
Major P M Sakes, C M G, B, 1 mo
Major S A Harriss, I M S, 5 mo M C
Major C Duer, I M S, B, 3 mo furl
Major C V N Lyne, 86 C I, 3 mo M C
Capt N R J Reinier, I M S, B, study leave from 1/5/06 to 15/6/06
Major H E Hitchins, I Brah

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

CROSS-CHANNEL DELAYS.

Could Luggage be Handled More Quickly.

COMPLAINTS OF THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

To-day was "Indian Mail" day at Dover—"therefore," as a subordinate official explained to a *Daily Mail* representative, "you cannot expect anything or anybody to be up to time." In the morning nobody and nothing was, and the steamers Lord Warden, for Calais, and the Princess Henriette, for Ostend, were three-quarters of an hour late in leaving Dover.

Some of the passengers with whom the representative had brief conversations as they waited about for the train bringing the mails, expressed their feelings vigorously. The Englishmen said that there was absolutely no reason for the dealy that appeared to be accepted by the railway officials as unavoidable.

"The company know quite well," he said, "that Friday is a heavy day for mails, passengers, and baggage, yet they make no special provisions to meet the contingency. Look at them putting that baggage on board (pointing to the inclined gang-plank from the jetty to the steamer's deck). They don't seem in a hurry. Why doesn't the South Eastern and Chatham adopt the chute plan and fire all the stuff down in a quarter of the time in the same way as they do the baggage at Liverpool with the Atlantic liners. Transatlantic passengers would never stand this sort of thing here. It is nearly noon, and this boat should have sailed at eleven o'clock."

It was as the passenger said. There seemed to be no hurry on the part of the railway and steamer officials. No one ordered them to quicken the pace. The large, stalwart, marine porter took his time in getting down the gang-plank and along to the fore-hatch. A big crane on top of the stone jetty slung up the luggage cases from trucks on the inside track across the pier, and lowered them in the same calm fashion to the deck of the steamer. There was no feverish energy at Dover to-day, except on the part of the passengers, who paced the deck, looked many times at their watches, and glared at the officials.

In conversation with one of the pier officials, the *Daily Mail* representative was informed that the real cause of the delay on Fridays was the General Post Office in London. "The Indian and Oriental mail closes," he said, "at a certain hour, and then they have to be officially made up and loaded in the van for the station. When the van starts, it is pretty close to our starting time at the station, and you cannot hurry through London streets any faster than the police regulating the traffic will allow you. The train has to wait for the mails; if the mails do not come it has to wait until they do.

"As to delays en route!" The official shook his head. 'No such thing," he remarked. "The trains come down fast enough once they get away."

It was learned that the chute is sometimes adopted to transfer luggage and mails at Dover, but it is regarded as a somewhat cumbersome and slow method. The officials point with pride to the small army of marine porters, stalwart, strong and weather-beaten, in their cloth caps.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING DEADLOCK.

7,000 BOILER-MAKERS LEAVE WORK.

London, Sept. 28.

Seven thousand men who build the hulls of the great ships in the Clyde yards have determined to go out on strike to-morrow.

Their action may have world-wide results, for the Clyde builds craft varying from battleship to racing yachts and barges for countries all over the globe.

True the strikers are only 7,000 out of a total of 30,000 men employed in various kinds of work on the ships, but the 7,000 are an expert section who do much of the preliminary work in the construction of vessels, and the absence of their labours as the weeks go on will have the effect of throwing increasing thousands of the remainder out of employment.

It is anticipated that if no truce is arranged between masters and men there will be out of work in a month's time a total of 15,000 men.

The workmen, who are striking, are called boiler-makers, but it was explained at the office of the Clyde Ship-builders' Association to-day, that they are not really boiler-makers, although they are members of the Boiler-makers' Society. These are the men who are striking:—

Rivetters.	Caulkers.
Platers.	Angle-ironsmiths.

Holders-on.

"They build the hulls of the ships," said an official of the Masters' Association, "and after they have finished there come along the other mechanics of various kinds."

THE MEN'S CLAIMS.

The men are asking for a five per cent. increase on their piece-work and 1s. 6d. per week on their time work. On two occasions, in 1903 and 1904, the men submitted to a reduction of five per cent. on account of depressed business conditions.

They now claim that they are asking for the fulfilment of a promise to the effect that when trade improved the money would be made up to the old standard. The men asked for the increase they are now pressing for in December last.

A conference of employers was held, with the result that the terms were not granted. There was another conference in May, with a similar result.

After this the men held a ballot so that they might have the opinion of the majority, with a view to further action. The result was:—

In favour of a strike to enforce demands.....4,748

Against the strike.....1,267

On the suggestion of the employers the men withdrew the threat of the strike. A strike, it should be mentioned, had been tentatively fixed to begin on September 15. There were further negotiations, the upshot of which was that the employers decided that the state of trade did not justify any increase. That was a few days ago.

On Thursday afternoon the employers considered a letter from the men suggesting a compromise, and asking for some definite offer. As a result of this the employers sent the following reply:—

"The employers cannot agree to arbitration. They are willing to meet you in the middle of December and discuss the wage question, but in view of the unusually depressed outlook they are unable to grant any advance at the present time."

Meeting of the men were held at night, when it was decided not to accept this offer and to strike to-morrow. Men and employers are both determined.

So it comes about that at noon to-morrow 7,000 men will, in riverside phrase, "hand in their tools," and go out for an indefinite holiday.

The men, according to the *Glasgow Herald*, an authority on ship-building—have been decided by the production of the last eight months, the fruit of the "boom" in contracts last year. But there has been no repetition of a "boom" this year, and while launches have been numerous, there are few or no contracts for fresh work to go on with.

"The plain truth," it says, "is that a large number of ship-yards will be short of work before the end of the year."

WELSH MINERS TO HOUND OUT NON-UNIONISTS.

Increased determination was shown to-day among South Wales miners, who held a mass meeting at Porth, and who refuse to work side by side with non-unionists; and as the colliery proprietors have decided not to dismiss those who are still outside the Federation, some 50,000 notices will be handed in on Monday morning.

Another grievance has manifested itself in the district.

Certain South Wales colliery officials, it is alleged, have refused to allow the Federation leaders to post up placards on the pit-head, calling attention to the advantages of trade unionism. This has created great indignation in the district.

Groups of miners' wives are organising forces to hound non-unionists out of the district.

The Federation payment demanded is 3d. per week. Youths of sixteen years of age and upwards earn £1 10s. per week.

CUBAN CRISIS.

MR. TAFT'S PREDICTIONS.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.

President Palma resigned finally to-day.

President Palma refused to withdraw his resignation, though urged to do so by a majority of Congress.

Intervention is imminent, and will take place to night or to-morrow.

MR. TAFT'S SUPREME EFFORT.

NEW YORK Sept. 28.

Mr. Roosevelt to-day instructed Mr. Taft to make the last supreme effort to reconcile the Cuban factions, but to-day's news from Havana shows that Mr. Taft despairs of being able to find the missing-word in the problem, and regards intervention as unavoidable.

Discussion has only exacerbated the differences, and Havana has become, in the words of a correspondent, a "cage of chattering monkeys." The meeting of the Cuban Congress this afternoon is only likely to widen the differences, though the attitude of several sections, both of Moderates and Liberals, indicates that they have not abandoned the hopes of an arrangement on the basis of accepting President Palma's resignation, and appointing an independent, such as Senator Sanguilly, as his successor. This Senor Zayas, the Liberal leader, believes would be acceptable to a considerable section of the Moderates.

In the event of to-day's meeting of Congress making it quite clear that agreement is hopeless, there is much speculation here as to what expedient Mr. Taft will be able to discover for a further postponement of forcible interference. The awkward predicament in which the United States Government is placed by the breakdown of the peace arrangements is indicated by the growing interest of the Democratic Party in the Cuban question.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has already sounded a democratic note in his declaration that he fails to see that a state of civil war in Cuba warrants invasion by America, any more than the state of civil war in America forty years ago would have warranted intervention by Great Britain.

After the daily announcements from Washington that the Army is in readiness for immediate despatch, it is stated to-day that it is unlikely that the troops will be needed for some time.

HAVANA, September 28.

Mr. Taft stated to-day that he felt certain that the United States would have to land troops in Cuba to-night or to-morrow at the latest, and that the proclamation establishing a provisional Government would then be issued.

Wild rumours reached the United States Legation here this evening to the effect that the rebels, seeing that intervention was certain to-morrow and that to-night would be their only chance of occupying the city, were advancing on Havana.

KAISER AND RED SIGNBOARD.

REMOVED BECAUSE OF ITS REVOLUTIONARY COLOUR.

BERLIN, September 28.

The annals of German Social Democracy have just been enriched by an anecdote from Coburg, where dwells a harmless widow who keeps an umbrella stall on the market place. This widow advertises her goods by means of a large red signboard.

A few days ago the Emperor visited Coburg, and just before his Majesty's arrival a gendarme appeared at the widow's stall and ordered her to remove her red signboard, as the Emperor and Empress might take offence at so open a display of the revolutionary colour.

The widow, who is innocent of any association with Social Democratic ambitions, removed the signboard on receiving an assurance from the authorities that she might replace it after the departure of their Majesties.

The story, as an instance of police nervousness, deserves a place beside that of the student who some six weeks ago was fined for sending his dog into the street wearing a tall red hat.

BOMB-THROWERS IN ENGLAND.

POLISH MURDERERS AS POLITICAL REFUGEES.

London, September 28.

Two Jewish terrorists from Warsaw, Selig Zingar and Maische Sohnehman, who were detained by the immigration officials at Grimsby yesterday on the ground of lack of means, told the following story:—

Both were members of the revolutionary Jewish band, and it fell to the lot of the younger, who is only seventeen, to throw a bomb at the military barracks at Warsaw. Three fellow-terrorists were deputed to see him perform the deed.

The bomb was duly thrown. Part of the barracks was wrecked, and a number of soldiers killed. The quartette fled, but two of them were captured by the pursuing soldiery. Zingar and Sohnehman eluded pursuit, but the police getting upon their track, they fled to Germany, whence the Jewish Society at Hamburg procured their passages to Grimsby.

The pair were brought before the Immigration Appeal Committee last night, and on the ground that they were political refugees, both were admitted to England.

MRS. CRAIGIE'S WILL.

FAMOUS NOVELIST'S ESTATE VALUED AT £24,502.

London, September 28.

Mrs. Pearl Mary Teresa Craigie, better known as "John Oliver Hobbes," the novelist, probate on whose will was granted to-day, left estate of the gross value of £24,502, including personalty of the net value of £995.

Mrs. Craigie died suddenly on August 13 last at the age of 38. In her will she bequeathed, from the proceeds of her books and plays, a sum of £3,000 to the Right Rev. Mgr. Brown, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne's, Vauxhall, and she directed that her body "be cremated and buried according to the rites of the Ramon Catholic faith.

Regarding her son, John Churchill Craigie, she expressed the desire that after completing his course at Eton he should continue his education at Oxford, and that he should be unfettered in his choice of a religion and of a profesion.

To him she left all her consumable stores, horses, carriages, household effects, jewellery, trinkets, and books not otherwise bequeathed. All her other property she left upon trust for his maintenance and education with the remainder to him absolutely on attaining his majority.

To the Hon. Mary Irene, daughter of Viscount Curzon, she bequeathed her diamond and sapphire bracelet, £100 to her secretary, Miss Zoe Proctor, and selection of her books to the value of £20 to each of her brothers, Mr. John Morgan Richards, jun., and Mr. Nelson Mortimer Richards.

IMPROVED WAY FOR EXPRESS TRAINS.

LESSON OF THE SALISBURY DISASTER.

Further improvements in the way of alignment and inclination (of the permanent way) will assuredly become necessary if railway companies desire to place themselves in a position to meet a demand for long-sustained high-speed travelling. This condition is one which has to be faced.

This is the general lesson affecting the whole railway system of the country which is drawn by Major Pringle in his report to the Board of Trade published to-day upon the Salisbury disaster.

The high speed at which the train was travelling was the cause of the accident. The speed must have been very much in excess of the maximum authorised by the company.

It is possible the speed might have been seventy miles an hour.

There is no evidence that the enginemen had been encouraged by tips from passengers to run at excesive speeds.

He does not think there was any defect in the permanent-way, or in the engine or rolling-stock, which was likely to have contributed to the accident.

Major Pringle commenced his summing-up of the evidence with a reference to the average speeds of this boat train. It was apparently recognised, he says, that high speed through Salisbury Station was inadvisable, and soon after the service started a notice was issued to engine-men limiting the speed of non-stopping trains through Salisbury to a maximum of thirty miles per hour.

On February 10 of this year another traffic notice was issued, giving an average speed of between twenty-five and twenty-six miles an hour between Salisbury east and west signal-boxes.

Guard Harrison states that his impression was that the train was a little behind time at Salisbury West Box, to the extent of about half a minute. It was his experience, he says, since February last, for drivers of this train to apply the continuous brake near the Salisbury West Box and for the speed of the train to be reduced to about thirty miles an hour at the West end of the platform.

On this night, adds Major Pringle, the brake was not so applied by Driver Robins.

It was within the power of Guard Harrison, the Inspector declares, to apply the continuous brake himself. If he had done this he would have reduced the speed and possibly have prevented the accident.

BANKRUPT'S THEATRE BILLS.

UNPAID-FOR SPLENDOUR FOLLOWED BY IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, September 28.

An extraordinary story of a bankrupt's extravagance was told at the Clerkenwell Sessions to-day, when William Mackenzie Frazer, mining engineer, pleaded guilty to having obtained credit to the amount of £87 4s. from Alfred Hayes, theatrical librarian, Royal Exchange Buildings, without informing him that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, prosecuting for the Treasury, said in 1892 the prisoner was adjudicated a bankrupt and again in 1894, and on neither occasion was any dividend paid to the creditors. For a third time he was made a bankrupt in November last, and in the course of the inquiry it was found that he had changed his name from William Frazer to William Mackenzie Fraser, which would prevent people on searching, tracing him as a bankrupt.

Frazer was in the habit of getting boxes and stalls for theatres from Mr. Hayes, and in May, 1904, having booked at thirty-five guineas, a box at the Grand Stand Epsom, for the Derby, he, his wife and friends travelled down and enjoyed the racing. But the bill was never met.

In another case the prisoner was alleged to have obtained credit for £650 from a firm of contractors named Rawlings.

Frazer took a big house in Holland Park for £6,500, and paying a deposit, the lease was taken in the name of his wife. Messrs. Rawlings' tender (£1,245) for decorations was accepted by the prisoner, and while the work was being done he paid part of the bill, leaving £650 owing. In these two cases Judgment was obtained, but unsatisfied.

In the third instance a bill of £33 was run up for groceries supplied to the house by Messrs. Fitch and Son.

Mr. Turrell, representing the prisoner, urged that by the nature of his business he had been led into speculation.

Mr. Chester Jone said that prisoner's conduct was not such as called for saympathy, and he would be kept in goal without hard labour for four months.

DEMOCRATIC REVOLT.

Widespread Antagonism Against Mr. Hearst.

NEW YORK, September, 28.

From all over the State comes word of a great Democratic revolt against the Hearst-Murphy ticket, which was "jammed through" at Buffalo.

Feeling among the better Democrats of New York City is intense.

Mr. McClellan, the Mayor, called the reporters into his room at the City Hall this afternoon and read this statement, with emphasis: "As I said yesterday, I am a Democrat, and I accept the action of the Democratic Convention. I will be a Democrat while my party has a name, but as a Democrat and as Mayor of this town, I am unalterably opposed to Mr. Charles F. Murphy and everything he stands for. I recognise the humiliation I must endure in common with other Democrats. Nevertheless, I will vote the ticket of my party in this State, but never for William R. Hearst. Him I will not vote for."

An equally significant event to-day was the announcement that Mr. James J. Martin, district leader, had resigned from Tammany and would work for Mr. Hughes' election.

Wherever two or three Democrats are found together there is heard talk of bolting. All are permeated with the spirit of antagonism against Mr. Hearst.

LORD MILNER'S WARNING.

Our Threatened Empire.

ANTI-NATIONALISM THE PERIL.

STRONG SPEECH TO-DAY.

LONDON, September 28.

At the offices of the Imperial South African Association, Victoria-street, this afternoon, an influential deputation of South Africans and Englishmen waited upon Lord Milner to present to him an address signed by 25,000 inhabitants of Cape Colony expressing their appreciation of his "vast services," and their "unqualified approval of the principles which guided your conduct from the day you assumed office as His Majesty's High Commissioner." The proceedings were private, but a report was communicated to the Press. In the absence of the Duke of Westminster, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., chairman of the Association, introduced the deputation, which comprised Dr. Smuts, Mr. Francis Oats, Col. T. J. J. Ingiesby, Sir Lewis Michell (ex-Minister for Agriculture), the Hon'ble Justice Sydney T. Jones, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir George Birdwood, Sir John Furley, C.B., and Sir Vincent Caillard.

In introducing the deputation, Sir Gilbert Parker said they desired, on behalf of the people of Cape Colony, to pay tribute to "one of the greatest proConsuls who ever represented a great Empire in the course of a great history." A delegation had come 6,000 miles to represent Cape Colony at this ceremony.

The address was presented by Sir Lewis Michell, who declared that its sentiments were shared by many thousands of colonists residing in far distant portions of the Empire, who admired the splendid courage with which Lord Milner upheld the honour of the Empire, at a critical moment, inflexibly resolute to see that our flag was not trailed in the dust. The vast majority or our countrymen thanked Lord Milner from the bottom of their hearts for having helped to build up the imperishable name of England (loud applause).

In accepting the address (the text of which has already been published), Lord Milner said the policy outlined in it was the one he had always sought to pursue, and he was glad to think, as the presence of the deputation showed, that his former fellow-workers remained faithful to it even in these dark days, when much for which they fought had been thrown away, and much more was threatened. The great objects they had in view—the gradual fusion of the white races in South Africa into one nation and its retention as a permanent member of the British group of States—had been in greater peril in the past than it was to day, though it would be a mistake to under-estimate the present peril. The danger was on this side far more than in South Africa. There the danger was disunion—the truly British tendency of men to split on minor differences, though agreed in the main; but the danger at home was the growth of the spirit of what he could only call anti-nationalism. It was a very grave fact and a real danger that so large a number of people in England, whenever her interests were at stake in any part of the world, always felt compelled by their consciences to side against her. They were so desirous of being fair to her enemies, that they ended by being unfair to her friends. South Africa suffered in a special degree from the anti-national, the anti-British spirit at home. These excesses of anti-nationalism might seem preposterous, but it would be a mistake to laugh at them. It was only the great skill and promptitude with which the people of Natal suppressed the native rebellion which saved us from a pro-Zulu agitation in Great Britain. Pro-Zuluism in its naked form might appear ridiculous, but the pro-Zulu spirit was at work in more insidious ways. Alarmed lest the power of Britain should be unjustly used, it strove to keep her weak. Anti-nationalism was a great and growing factor, which threatened not only South Africa; but every part of our Empire, as well as our security at home. Once the British people awoke to the strength of this spirit, however, they would unite in a tremendous rally to preserve the Empire from being thrown away by the anti-national fanatics (applause).

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE OF ST. WULFRAM.

POPULAR CAMBRIDGESHIRE CANDIDATE AMISS.

LONDON, September 28.

St. Wulfram's "knocking out" and restoration to favour for the Cesarewitch is a mysterious business. Creditable people had it at Newmarket that he undoubtedly was coughing; even his new owner Sir John Miller said so, and nobody would dream of questioning his integrity. This explains how I came to state yesterday that St. Wulfram was coughing, with the qualifying remark that there were signs of a market revival. I am sound assured on usually reliable authority that the horse is perfectly well and has never been otherwise, and we see, he is back in his old position in the betting. Can it be possible that the owner is the victim of a misunderstanding?

Whose money was it that arrested the knocking-out" and brought St. Wulfram back to 20 to 1 on Thursday? Sir John Miller and his friends have not backed him at all yet, from which it follows that whatever was done on Thursday was not for them. If St. Wulfram really is all right it would be exceedingly interesting to know who it was availed themselves of the enlarged prices. In town to-day he returned to 8 to 1, and messages despatched from the clubs to Newmarket spoke of a still shorter price, with the result that the bookmakers there refused to make any sort of offer pending an elucidation of the mystery.

Whatever may be the truth about St. Wulfarm, there unfortunately is no doubt that a popular candidate for the Cambridgeshire is coughing. This is King Charles, who picked up a chill at Ayr last week. His stable companion, Sweet Kartie, is also resting, and the business which landed her at 100 to 8 was very badly inspired.

Just as a strong last act will sometimes establish the success of an otherwise weak play, so the improvement in to-day's sport at Newmarket helped to atone for much of what had gone before. Not that the racing ever soared beyond at commonplace plane, but it was up to the usual standard, and so shone by comparison with the poverty of the earlier entertainment. It was played out however, to a much depleted attendance, as a large section of the racing community absented themselves to keep one of the observances of their church.

The most significant, as it was the most gratifying, feature of the sport was the success of the King's representative, Cheverel, in the local St. Leger. They were a shabby lot the gelding had to beat, but he acquitted himself almost stylishly, and it is conceivable that he would have trounced a stronger opposition. Onlookers made up in heartiness what they lacked in numbers, and it was a reception which his Majesty would much have appreciated had he been present.

MURDER OF A BRIDE.

LOVER TOO LATE TO SAVE HER.

New York, September, 28.

Another tragedy of insanity has occurred at Mattawan Asylum, where Mrs. Lizzie Halliday, a gipsy woman and criminal patient to-day murdered her young nurse, Miss Nellie Wicks under circumstances of cunning and fiendish brutality characteristic of cimes of the insane.

Halliday lived a roving life for years in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, and was the queen of a gipsy tribe. Then she married a farmer, and after a few years committed a series of atrocious crimes. She fired a homestead, burning her imbecile son alive, murdered her husband, and hacked two women—a mother and daughter—to death after luring them to a farm. It was proved at her trial that before she married Halliday she had committed several other murders.

In the asylum she had come to be regarded as a model patient—tranquil, tractable, and very grateful and responsive to kindnesses. She was especially attached to her young nurse, by whose intercession the severity of her confinement was relaxed, and she was permitted to enter the harmless ward.

The nurse, becoming engaged to be married, resigned her position. The resignation should have taken effect to-day, and the marriage next week.

The prospect of parting greatly excited the woman Halliday, who wept and implored her to stay.

Then she fiercely said, "Do not leave, for I'm a gipsy and can read the future, and if you leave there will be blood."

"Nonsense, Lizzie," said the nurse. "I am going to marry a man who loves me very dearly, and I shall be very happy."

At that moment she unlocked the door of an adjoining small rorm.

Like a flash, before the others in the ward realised that there was trouble, the madwoman, who had been grovelling at the nurse's feet, sprang up, dragged her victim into the small room seized her keys, and looked the door behind them.

The other patients and the attendants beat helplessly on the door from behind which came the mingled shriaks of the nurse and the fiendish laughter of her assailant.

When the door was burst in Halliday was sitting chuckling in a corner, and the nurse was lying in a pool of blood on the floor. The maniac had seized the nurses' scissors, which were attached to a chain at her waist, and with incredible fury had stabbed her more than two hundred times in the neck and face.

Miss Wicke died a few minutes latter, just as her intended husband arrived to remove her boxes.

FAMOUS ROMANCE RECALLED.

BETROTAL OF THE CHILD OF THE LANGWORTHY MARRIAGE.

London September, 28.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between the Hon. Charles Richard Molesworth and Miss Elizabeth Gladys Langworthy.

The *Morning Post* announcement is an epilogue to the strange true story of the Langworthy marriage, a romance of twenty years ago, the tale of which roused the passionate championship of a deserted woman and her child.

In the early eighties Edward Martin Langworthy, inheriting a great fortune, emigrated to Argentina, and there lived in almost Royal state in a colony of his own founding. He sailed on a visit to Europe in his private yach in 1882, and at a Paris hotel met and fell in love with Miss Mildred Long, an Irish girl of great beauty. Accompanied by a chaperon, Miss Long, after her engagement to Mr. Langworthy, consented to make a trip on board his yacht.

The vessel laid off Southampton when Langworthy suddenly urged an immediate union. They crossed to France, and were married at Caen. The husband refused to celebrate the English marriage which his wife demanded before sailing with him for Argentina. Arrived at Buenos Ayres, he brutally told her that the marriage was a sham one, gave her £50, and sent her back to England.

Her case was taken up by Mr. W. T. Stead, then editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and that fiery champion secured for her in the courts a verdict for £20,000 damages, together with an annuity of £500 for the child, the Miss Langworthy who is shortly to become sister-in-law to a peer.

The case is famous in legal circles as one in which a comparatively unknown junior laid the foundations of his legal success by standing up to Sir Charles Russell, then the doyen of the Bar. The junior is now Mr. Charles Gill, K.C.

Ten years after the trial, Mildred Langworthy, reconciled to her husband, died, at a Paris hotel, and Edward Langworthy, declaring that he could not survive her, ended his life shortly afterwards.

NEW BUILDINGS IN CALCUTTA.

THE inhabitants of this city will be interested to learn of the various buildings in course of construction, two of which are of great importance to the commercial world, inasmuch as they are meant to be occupied by that section of the community Says the *Englishman*.

The Chartered Bank building which is in course of construction in Clive Street is one of the most important and one that is likely to form a landmark in this historic city. It is being erected by the well known firm of Builders and Architects Messrs. Martin and Co., and was designed by Mr. Edward Thornton, F.R.I.B.A. of that firm. This magnificent edifice will cover no less than 40,000 square feet. The ground belongs to the Burdwan Raj State and has been leased to the Chartered Bank for 99 years. The Bank is erecting the building at a cost of nearly twelve lakhs of rupees. At the expiry of the lease the building will, it appear, become the property of the Burdwan Raj, but the bank will continue to occupy it, if they so decide, on terms to be arranged. The building itself will be one of the most artistic and impressive in the whole city. The architecture will be an admixture of classic and oriental. It will be four storeys high. The ground floor will be occupied by the bank, the second and third storeys will be mainly let out as offices and the fourth storey will be residential, and will probably be occupied by the manager of the bank. One of its striking features will be the towers.

There will be two main towers of artistic architecture, one on the North frontage and another on the West frontage, each of which will be 120ft. high. There will also be five other minor towers, three of which will be 108ft. high and the others 86ft. each. One of the main towers will be a clock tower. The building will also have two imposing frontages, one 320ft. long and the other 140ft., and has though by no means the last point of interest will be the immense hall on the ground floor which will be 212ft. long and 135ft. wide. The building will take two years to complete, but when ready it will, we think, stand out as one of the handsomest and most imposing buildings in the mercantile quarter. In fact when the present Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Royal Exchange Building is demolished (which will, we understand, be done some five years hence) and its place taken up by the elegant structure which is in contemplation there will be such an array of magnificent buildings in Clive Street and the neighbourhood as will befit the second city in the Empire and one of the principal centres of the gigantic trade in India.

The Old United Services Club was pulled down about a year ago and in its place is being erected a building of some importance. It is to be four storeys high; the ground floor for the purpose of a show-room, and the first second and third storeys will be untilised as residential quarters. It is owned by Mr. J. E. D. Ezra and is being built by Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co. This in itself ought to be a guarantee of what the structure is likely to be when finished. The principal feature of this great building will be the show glasses on the ground-floor facing Chowringhee. Each glass will be some eight to ten feet square, supported by masonry pillars in between. At the back of this floor will be erected godowns of large dimensions for the storage of goods, the floors and walls of which will be damp proof so that the goods stored in these godowns will be fraught with no danger of being damaged whatever. This building in addition to being an ornament to the locality will be a great convenience to the public and there is no doubt whatever that it will be occupied by one of our large trade houses as soon as finished. When the plan went before the Buildings Sub-Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, one of our supposed able Commissioners who shall be at present nameless strongly objected to it and in doing so said he did not see why his brother Commissioners should agree to Chowringhee Road, one of the oldest in this city, being turned into an emporium for shops, but Mr. W. H. Phelps who was in favour of the plan being sanctioned very rightly observed that the idea of building a shop was a very good one indeed as it would accommodate one or two large trade houses in and about Hastings Street who were under order from Government to vacate, the site being required for Government buildings. This sound argument seemed to have effected the larger number of the members of the sub-Committee with the result that the plan was sanctioned after considerable argument. This the writer thinks was a step in the right direction and one that is likely to benefit the public at large. The building will be completed by the middle of August next.

NOTES FROM "CAPITAL."

UNDER the heading "One Ounce of Fact," writes "Max" in *Capital*, our contemporary, "The Bengalee," publishes a list of Companies started during 1905-06, most of which, it claims, were the outcome of the swadeshi movement. Be it so. We are delighted to hear it. Nearly every Company started by Native or European enterprise which tends to develop the resources of India may rightly be called swadeshi. Even the new jute mill floated under European auspices in Calcutta this week may be claimed as swadeshi, although it is certainly not the outcome of the movement which aimed, as I understand, at the development of the natural resources, of the land by native brains and Native capital. But by whatever means the material wealth and comfort of the people of India are brought about every one will rejoice. But on looking over the long list of some forty or fifty companies given in "The Bengalee," one has to look for a considerable time with the aid of a microscope to discover the companies floated by Bengalee brains with Bengalee capital. I discovered two or three. This doubtless explains the heading alluded to. The "ounce" relates to Bengal; the tons to other parts of India.

Hands off! Why it should ever have entered into the heads of any connected with the Calcutta Municipal Corporation to suggest that the Government should be asked to give a site in the Curzon Garden, or indeed anywhere else on the Maidan for the erection of a Town Hall, passes comprehension. The public have made up their mind that the lungs of the city are not to be encroached upon for any building purpose whatever. They successfully resisted Lord Curzon when he attempted to filch a piece of the Maidan on which to erect the Victoria Memorial, and it is not likely they will allow a Town Hall to be built there. There is no occasion to look about for a site. The Municipality have already got one—and a good one, too—on that fine piece of ground adjacent to the Municipal Offices and central for the City. But in any case they have first to get off with the old love before they get on with the new.

I am glad to see that at last the Government have taken steps in conjunction with the Port authorities to prevent overloaded vessels from leaving Calcutta. It was high time that the responsibility should be definitely fixed on certain shoulders. Hitherto the duty of looking after overloaded ships could apparently be fixed on no one in particular. But now if a vessel is overloaded, according to the marks on her side, the officers of the Dock Master's Department are charged (if the vessel is in Dock) with immediately communicating the fact by telephone to the Port Officer, through the Harbour Master.

In the overloaded vessel is in the stream the Assistant Harbour Master has to communicate the fact by telephone at once to the Port Officer. In both cases, the Assistant Harbour Master has to give a filled up form to the pilot indicating that the vessel is overloaded, when he makes over charge. Then the matter is in the hands of the Government to decide what action should be taken. These precautions ought to prevent overloaded vessels from leaving the port. It seems to me that precautions ought to go a step further in order to prevent steamers, in Monsoon weather especially, from going to sea having huge cargoes of coal on their decks. This practice invities disaster in bad weather at sea, or even if the steamer happens to touch bottom when going down the river.

After Sir Andrew gets fairly into the seat of his administrative saddle, he will find quite a number of things claiming his attention. For instance there is the Sara Bridge project. His Honor requires no instruction as to the urgent need of getting this scheme sanctioned, and then materialised into existence as fast as circumstances will allow. He knows also of the influential opposition to the Sara Bridge, which is making itself felt in high quarters, and which ought surely to be a spur to prompt decision and quick action, lest Bengal and the trade of Calcutta are to be left in the lurch.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS SUGARCANE CROP.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904-1905 the area under sugarcane in the Madras Presidency has represented 2·5 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

The total area planted with sugarcane in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1906 is 4206 is 41,600 acres, or about 14 per cent. less than the area planted in the corresponding period of 1905. It is also less than the averages of five and ten years by 4 and 7 per cent. respectively. The decrease, as compared with 1905, is most marked in the disericts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Godavari and is attributed to want of seasonable rainfall. It is reported that the crop was, as usual, planted generally in April. The general condition of the crop is reported to be from "fair" to "good."

MADRAS INDIGO CROP.

FIRST REPORT.

[On an average of the five years ending 1904—1905 the area under indigo in the Madras Presidency has represented 28·8 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.]

The total area under indigo in ryotwari villages up to the end of August 1906 is 94,800 acres, or about 84 per cent. more than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1905. It is, however, less than the averages of five and ten years by 16 and 42 per cent. respectively. The increase, as compared with 1905, is most marked in the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore and Kurnool and is attributed to seasonable rainfall. It is reported that the crop was, as usual, sown generally in June or July. The general condition of the crop is reported to be from "fair" to "good."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

As our telegrams the other day briefly intimated Mr. Chamberlain has decided on medical advice not to undertake any public engagements this autumn, and will therefore be unable to attend the meeting of Liberal Unionists at Nottingham on October 12. LordLansdowne, the vice-president of the Liberal Unionist Counceil, has consented to take Mr. Chamberlain's place and deliver an address. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., has promised to attend and speak. It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain will not be in Parliament during the autumn. It is his intention to take a long and complete rest from work of every kind.

The *Birmingham Daily Post* says:—Mr. Chamberlain has suffered from the most severe attack of gout he has ever experienced, but he is recovering. He came home to Birmingham on Monday week, and he would have returned a week earlier but for the fact that gout then was not his only trouble. While walking in his house in Prince-gardens he slipped down and twisted his foot. The injury was so painful that he was not able to walk in comfort, but after resting the limb for some days he was in a position to travel. He bore the journey by the Great Western Railway very well, and on arrival at Snow-hill Station he was carried on an invalid chair from the train to his carriage. This method was adopted by the right hon. gentleman's family as a measure of precautions but when the fact became known rumour began to spread that Mr. Chamberlain's illness was still of so serious a character as to leave him prostrate. It has also been stated that the gout has affected his eyesight to such an extent that he is unable to see, that his right arm is so contracted that he is not able to write, and that since his return to Highbury he has been wheeled in the garden in a bath chair.

These were the latest rumours, and it was because of them, followed by the announcement that Mr. Chamberlain had cancelled his autumn engagements, that a representative of the *Daily Post* had an interview with Mr. Neville Chamberlain last night at Highbury. The right hon. gentleman's son mentioned the reason, already given, why his father was unable to walk to his carriage at Snow-hill Station, and said the injured limb is so much better that for some day past he has been able to walk in the house and in the grounds. Mr. Chamberlain has not been wheeled in a bath-chair and he is now rapidly regaining strength in his foot. It is true, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said, that his father's eyesight is slightly affected and that he has not been able to read much, but an improvement is now noticable. It is not true that his right arm is seriously contracted, but the gout has resulted in his fingers being so cramped that he cannot write with comfort, and therefore he does not personally undertake any part of his correspondence, Mr. Neville Chamberlain finally emphasized the fact that his father had come to Highbury for complete rest, and that his progress towards recovery is very satisfactory. "He is much better since his return," he said, "and he is doing as well as we can expect. I think I can see an improvement in him every day."

On Wednesday 26 ultimo, it was announced that Mr. Chamberlain was making slow but steady progress.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

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AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The State of Russia.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER" CASE.

SIR A. Nicholson, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has formally conveyed to the Russia Government the proposal of the British Government that the whole case of the sinking of the British steamer *Knight Commander* during Russo-Japanese.

A. *Times* correspondent telegraphed from St. Petersburg last Friday :—The Reactionary League is at present the most prominent political party in the field, Its avowed objects are to maintain the autocracy, to revert to the *Zemsky Sobor*, and to exclude and persecute the Jews and other subject races, yet it receives official sanction and assistance, and is treated with every mark of consideration. M. Krushévan, the noted reactionary leader, whose appearance in any city usually presages a *pogrom*, telegraphed to the Sovereign complaining that the laws limiting the percentage of Jewish students had been defied by the Minister. The latter has issued an official explanation to the effect that not he but the University professors are responsible.

The Constitutional Democrats will probably hold their congress at Stockholm on Oct. 6, but the report that they have approached the Swedish Government for special authorisation is denied. I am informed that the Russian police are preparing to keep the delegates under strict surveillance and to hamper their movements as far as possible by means of the passport regulations. The Octobrists are assembling at Kazan by special permission from Mr. Stolypin.

The Premier's pledge that there should be no more *pogroms* was kept yesterday as Warsaw, where a massacre had been announced for the Jewish New Year. The day passed without the slightest bloodshed.

PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 21 (*Reuter*).—The true explanation of the Czar's not returning for the review of the Guards and for General Trepoff's funeral will probably be found in the discovery of a daring and deep-laid revolutionary plot, in which a large number of terrorists were implicated. It is understood that the Czar was urged from Peterhof not to return owing to the risk of an attempt on his life. The fact that the authorities only discovered the plot at the last moment would explain the sudden alteration in his Majesty's plans and the arrests and searches which have been made since Monday. No details of the affair have been published, and the papers merely record the arrest of armed suspects and the seizure of a motor-car, the occupants of which were armed.

A St. Petersburg correspondent (Sept. 23) discusses the position of the Constitutional Democrates and says that the question of their congress entered upon a new though not unexpected phase by the refusal of the Prefect of St. Petersburg, on specious pretexts, to allow the local group of the party to hold a private meeting on Saturday. It is now, he says, demonstrated beyond the slightest possibility of doubt that a campaign is being waged by the Government against the Constitutional Democrats.

The Union of Russian People has issued a proclamation urging the Christians to massacre the Jews. Great anxiety prevails in consequence, the more so as the merciless beating of Jews in the streets still continues.

Riga, Sept. 22 (Reuter).—As General Sollogub, the Governor-General, was walking along Vessovia Street at six o'clock this evening a bomb was thrown at him from a window. The bomb exploded, breaking a shop-window, but doing no further damage, and General Sollogob and the members of his suite escaped uninjured. The house from which the bomb was thrown was immediately searched, but the author of the outrage was not discovered.

Moscow, Sept. 23 (*Reuter*).—The Moscow chief of police has forbidden the workmen to elect representatives in connection with the forthcoming Duma elections on the ground that the Government considers the Council of Workmen's Delegates to be a revolutionary organisation.

Kursk, Sept. 23.—At an extraordinary meeting of the nobles of the Government of Kursk held here it was decided by ninety-eight votes against three to expel from the ranks of the nobility three former members of the Duma, including Prince Dolgorukoff, who signed the Viborg manifesto.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 24 (*Time*).—The prosecution of the ex-Deputies who signed the Viborg manifesto will probably coincide with the elections, and will therefore eliminate them from the lists of candidates. Certain public bodies, however, have prejudged the issue of the trial. Not only have the Kursk nobility excluded Prince Peter Dolgoruk off and three other Kursk landlords from their ranks, but the Governor of Tver has excluded M. Petrunkevitoh and other signatories from the Zemstvo, just as if Plehve were still in power. These persecutions and prosecutions are destined, however, to defeat their purpose since they only help to rehabilitate the Constitutional Democrats. The latter confess that the Viborg manifesto was a mistake which they would have avoided had they been allowed to discuss the question at leisure. The famous manifesto proved useful only to the revolutionaries, who scattered it broadcast so that there is scarcely a village in Russia where the peasants have not read and digested its sedition contents and become more determind and more sweeping than ever in their demand for land.

The party of Peaceful Regeneration has elected Count Heyden chairman and M. Nicholas Lvoff and M. Stakhovitch members of the committee. Negotiations are proceeding for the absorption of the Octobrists.

Sept. 25.—According to the *Retch*, M. Stolypin has gone to see the Emperor in Finland regarding impending measures of great importance.

Later.—In well-informed circles M. Stolypin's trip to Finland is believed to be connected with the reported discovery of a plot at Peterhof.

Odessa, Sept. 25 (*Reuter*).—In many villages near Kishneff great agrarian riots have been going on for four days. The landlords having refused to grant leases, the peasants burned all their stocks of corn, hay, and straw, appropriated the land, and flogged and expelled the authorities. Fires are burning, and the peasants refuse to extinguish them. Troops have been despatched to quell the disturbances. M. Kokovtsoff, Russian Minister of Finance, has made a statement to a correspondent of the *Journal* (Sept. 26) on the financial condition of Russia, in the course of which he said that however dark and disquieting the present might be the political ferment of to-day could not damage the wealth of Russia.

Writing on Sept. 26, a St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says :—The daily budget of outrages and lawless acts "above and below" is undoubtedly growing. The *Novoe Vremya*, for instance, records the fact that all the crimes recently perpetrated at Ekaterinoslaff have been traced to detectives, which explains why no one is arrested. The "patriotic" leagues are openly enrolling cut-throats to terrorise the people. On the other hand, the revolutionaries at Riga are bombarding trains with bombs and bullets to enforce the strike. St. Petersburg, it is true, remains fairly quiet, thanks, perhaps, to the fact that about 200 suspects are daily expelled or exiled from the city, but several large industrial establishments will shortly be closed, and the closing will place 10,000 artisans out of work.

KAULBARS !

Odessa, Sept. 26 (*Reuter*).—Representatives of the municipality of Odessa yesterday drew the attention of General Kaulbars to the numerous outrages which were daily being committed by member of the Union of the Russian People upon peaceful citizens, Jew and Christians alike, outrages which, they said, excited to the utmost the younger portion of the population and kept the city in state of panic. General Kaulbars replied that the maintenance of order in the town was the business of the police, but that he personally doubted whether it was possible or desirable to combat the exasperation of the loyal elements against the revolutionary students, who were guided exclusively by Jews. Such loyal elements were pre-eminently the members of the Union. These were the Czar's best sons, whom the Government esteemed most useful, and to whom it consequently paid every attention. General Kaulbars said :—"I think that there will be no fresh outbreaks but in the event of the assassination of even one member of the Union of the Russian People Odessa will be inundated with blood."

The municipal representatives observed that the victims of outrages were in most cases defenceless citizens who were not concerned in the revolution. The General expressed his regret, but felt that he must say that the people were thus punished for tolerating revolutionaries in their midst instead of delivering them up to the authorities.

No gathering of the Liberal Parties, even of the most moderate, is allowed but the Union of the Russian People is establishing in the town ten meeting-places for carrying on its propaganda. This is generally regarded as implying the official encouragement of *pogrom* makers.

COLONEL E. T. D. Cotton-Jodrell, C.B., ex-M.P., and Conservative candidate for the Eddisbury division at the last election, who has just been gazetted Assistant Director for Volunteer Services at the War Office, is the son of a former Bishop of Calcutta, and served as a captain in the Royal Artillery. For the past 18 years he has commanded the Crewe Railway Engineers—one of the smartest units in the volunteer service. Major J. H. C. Holford, D.S.O., the late Conservative candidate for Derby, who has been Colonel Cotton-Jodrell's second-in-command, has now been succeeded by another ex-cavalry officer in Colonel H. R. L. Howard, C.B., of His Majesty's Bodyguard of Gentlemen at Arms, who has served in the 16th ("Red") Lancers, the Denbighshire Hussars, and the South African Imperial Yeomanry, and is decorated for the Zulu and Transvaal campaigns. The Colonel will rank as major at Crewe, and will command the Railway "Sappers" when Colonel Cotton-Jodrell's duties call him to the War Office.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MISS LILLAH McCARTHY'S DRESS.

Next door, at the Garrick, both Miss Lillah McCarthy and Miss Alexandra Carlisle wear very becoming gowns in the "Morals of Marcus." Miss Lillah McCarthy's Worth frock and lace is pronounced to be a dream. The lace is made of fine silk braid on a foundation of net. The waist-belt of coral-pink cloth has long ends, and round the bottom of the skirt is a bias band of cloth. Perhaps the prettiest dress worn by Miss Carlisle is the Empire robe of white and gold worn in the third act. The corsage is swathed in becoming folds and caught up with a gold buckle. The little chemisette of white chiffon is cut square, and the full sleeves are laced a cross with a trellis of gold ribbon. Gold braid outlined the chemisette and borders the skirt.

BASQUED COATS AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.

A frenchwoman writes though coloured millinery will take first place in fashion's list, black and white are by no means ruled out of court. Indeed, it would be quite a revolution in the modistic world were we to abandon the black hat. A particulary good effect can be obtained by the combination of black and white, the latter relieving the austerity of the former. I saw a chapeau of black velvet, with a cluster of big white ostrich feathers and an immense veil draped round the crown and falling negligently over the brim at the back. Nothing could look more picturesque and becoming, especially when worn by a fair woman. White—in velvet, felt, or taffeta—always looks *chic*, especially when coloured trimmings are rigorously tabooed, with the exception, perhaps, of a touch of gold used with discretion. Feathers which this summer had taken the place of honour in the realm of millinery, are almost superseding flowers altogether in the new models. One hardly sees a single flower hat for twenty trimmed with feathers. When flowers are employed, roses, hydrangeas, or heliotrope have the preference, as being the most seasonable. Wings of all kinds and colours are extensively used, while buckles of gold, silver, and steel are a valuable adjunct.

NEW VELVETS.

It may not seem too premature to think of the new frocks for cold days, and women who are planing their next warm gowns will be pleased at the variety to beautiful velvets that autumn is bringing with it. Plain velvets and corduroys will, of course, enjoy their old favour, but the newest velours will be carried out in mixed colours, always sober, as is suitable for winter materials, while others will show a pin spot design in white on a dark background. A pretty house gown in the new velvet was of woodbrown with white spots, made Empire fashion over a chemisette of Alencon. The belt was of white taffeta, caught high at the back with a gold bruckle, and, passing over the shoulders, it formed bretelles, and was fixed at the waist, in front, by two gold buttons. Diamond-shaped motifs of Alencon, outlined with depassants of white taffeta, were dispored at intervals on the lower part of the skirt.

THE VOGUE FOR BASQUES.

Many of the new blouse coats, and also bodices, boast of two small basques, one above the other. Some are plain, others cut into vandykes or castellations, but in no case do they join in front. The double basque can be said to be only becoming to the very slim, as now with the high, waist effect to be found in almost every gown, the basques are just placed where an unbroken line is more advantageous to the silheuette. Boleros with roundedends are quite the exception, sharp points being almost invariably seen ; when, however, the bolero is very short and the edges are rounded, a very successful way to obtain the pointed effect is to have a waistcoat of some different material, lace, pekine silk, velvet, etc., cut on the cross so as to form a short, slightly-frilled basque, ending in two points in front. Such a small alteration would be quite sufficient to transform an old-fashioned bolero into a very smart example of up-to-date cut and style.

HOW NET IS WORN.

Coarse net is far from seeing its vogue decreasing, and even with the coming of heavier materials it is still used in innumerable ways. It is made into some very pretty loose coatees, to be worn with many kind, of frocks, negligee, and indoor gowns—as, for outdoor toilettes, the want of warmer coats is beginning to make itself felt. As trimming it is also pressed into service with success, and is used on cloth and cashmere as well as on lighter materials, looking best when carried out in cream-colour or exactly matching the colour of the gown. A dressy demi-saison toilette was of dard green poplin in the princess style, opening over an "apron" of string-coloured net, embroidered in silver and in several shades of geeen skilfully blended. The guimpe to match the apron was also of net, and embroidered, while the coatee of the same material was short and loose, and edged all round with a border of poplin—altogether a very typical mid-September frock for afternoon wear at home.

THE MACDONNELL MYSTERY.

The "Devolution" Scheme.

ON the subject of Lord Lansdowne's speech, wired out here on Sunday, the mail brings the following information :—

A Correspondent of *The Times*, in an article on this subject, recalls attention to the fact that in September, 1905, Sir Antony MacDonnell wrote Mr. Wyndham a letter saying that "he was helping Lord Dunraven in respect of Irish finance." Unfortunately, this letter has been lost, or mislaid ; we do not even know whether the writer happens to have a draft or a copy in his possession. Mr. Wyndham is not sure that it mentioned the Irish Reform Association ; he does not remember getting it ; but he says that Sir Antony is sure that it did not mention the financial council and the delegation of legislative power—which are the cardinal features of the project on which Sir Antony was than "intent." However, "he unreservedly accepts the fact that it was written, and that, in the mind of the writer, it was sufficiently explicit, in view of the earlier publication"—the first report that is, which Mr. Wyndhum read in so "otiose" a fashion—"to lead him to expect the later development."

It seems very hard to suppose that this missing letter was the only communication bearing on Sir Antony's action which passed between him and his chief during the gestation of the "Devolution" policy. Sir Antony was solicitous of the reputation of the Chief Secretary. He proved it by the care he took not to compromise Mr. Wyndham by inviting the members of the embryo "Moderate" party to meet Lord Dunraven in October, 1903. He dutifully consulted his chief on that proposal, and they agreed between them that the step would not be prudent. Are we to understand that he did not take that chief's instruction—that he did not even report to Mr. Wyndham his intention—when, a few months later, he undertook to help in drafting what was practically a Home Rule Constitution for Ireland ? Did he flinch from the responsibility of inviting the "Moderates" to his house without Mr. Wyndham's permission, and dispense with that permission when he formulated a political programme of the most momentous kind ? He gave Lord Dunraven "advice" upon the project on August 24. Did he not even mention to his official superior the subject on which he was "intent"—the word is Mr. Wyndham's —until after the second and full-pledged "Devolution" scheme had been published on September 26 ? Was this the confidence that they were pledged to repose in each other ? Was this the treatment that Sir Antony meted out to his "colleague" and chief, the Minister upon whose support—as he wrote to Lord Dunraven at this very time—he relied to maintain him in his place, and who was answerable to the Cabinet, to Parliament, and to the Unionist party for effectively opposing all Separatist designs ? Mr. Wyndham himself, Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Dunraven all agree that Sir Antony MacDonnell's loyalty to his chief was unimpeachable. Could they possibly bear this witness in his favour, had he elaborated and formulated his Home Rule plan without giving his chief, or any other member of the Unionist Cabinet, full information of what he was about ?

But, if the Chief Secretary and Lord Lansdowne knew nothing, the Lord Lieutenant knew a great deal. Lord Dudley has been perfectly frank about the matter. The Unionist Lord Lieutenant made no difficulty about acknowledging that "he was aware that Sir Antony MacDonnell was helping Lord Dunraven, and that he discussed the reforms suggested in Lord Dunraven's scheme on several occasions with the Under-Secretary." Did he wilfully keep in ignorance the members of his Government on the subject of these repeated conversations with the Under-Secretary, on a political project of the highest possible concern ; or did he suppose—and had he just reason to suppose—that they had knowledge of such a scheme and that they did not condemn it ? Lord Dudley has never given any further explanation of his conduct. . . .

But the most remarkable statement which has yet been made on this part of the MacDonnell mystery is that which Mr. Long made in his letter to *The Times* of September 2. In that letter, he says that, when he became Chief Secretary, he discussed the history of the "Devolution" movement very fully with Sir Antony MacDonnell, and he adds, I "satisfied myself completely that, rightly or wrongly he without any doubt firmly believed that in everything he did he was only carrying out the wishes of the Government." That makes the mystery more mysterious than ever. Sir Antony might "wrongly" have believed that he was only carrying out the wishes of the Unionist Government when he was promoting Home Rule, through some amazing misconception upon his part, arising out of that "vagueness in the relations between him and Mr. Wyndham, for which Mr. Wyndham now takes blame. But how is it conceivable that, in Mr. Long's judgment, he might "rightly" have believed this, unless he had formed that belief on clear and positive assurances from his official chiefs ? He would not have been justified in forming it on assurances from anybody else. Mr. Long says that he may have formed it "rightly." What is the explanation ?

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Sept. 25.

7TH (Queen's Own) Hussars—Ridingmr. and Honorary Major H Dibble is seconded for service on the Staff.

21ST (Empress of India's) Lancers—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col P A Kenna, V C, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Col J Fowle, placed on half-pay.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Brevet Col A Abdy, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay ; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col C E Coghill to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col A J Abdy ; Capt and Brevet Major P Wheatley to be adjutant, vice Capt F W H Walshe, who has vacated that appointment ; Supernumerary Capt F W H Walshe to be captain, vice Brevet Major P Wheatley ; Lieut the Hon H G O Bridgeman is seconded for service on the Staff ; Supernumerary Lieut R W Lamb to be lieutenant, vice V N Lockett, transferred to the 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt J F Westernman is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; Capt C E Eady is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art. Supernumerary Lieut J E F d'Apice to be lieutenant, vice A C H Duke, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company, West Indian batt.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Lieut A E Underwood resigns his commission.

The Highland Light Inf.—Second Lieut W H V Cameron to be lieutenant, vice R C Greenwood, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains :—J G E Craik, vice the Hon C H M St Clair seconded ; C Macfie, vice J G E Craik seconded for service with the Egyptian Army The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—F Anderson, vice C Macfie ; R A L Keith, vice W R C Laverton resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Major W J McWhinnie is placed on retired pay.

The Connaught Rangers—Major W E J Grylls retires on retired pay. Capt S J Murray to be major, vice W E J Grylls.

The Royal Munster Fusilers—The undermentioned second Lieutenant to be lieutenants :—F E Styles, vice G N Simms, M V O, promoted; W R P Henry, vice H S Jervis, promoted.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J W A Marshall, C B from half-pay, to be a brigadie-general to command the troops in Jamaica. and is granted the substantive rank of colonel with the temporay rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col. J E W S Caulfeild whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G Penrose, from half-pay to be a chief engineer, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel, vice Col. T R Main, C B whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Major R W P White, the Welsh Regt, from a deputy-assistant adjutant quartemaster-general, to be a Staff captain at Headquarters, vice Capt. Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bart., the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), who has vacated that appointment. The undermentioned officers to be brigade majors, Volunteer Inf. Brigades:—Capt. H M Haunen, 4th Volunteer batt, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); Capt. and Honorary Major (Honorary Capt in the Army) S R Dunn, the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade. Lieut. the Hon. H G O Bridgeman, R A, to be aide-de-camp to General the Right Hon. Lord Greenfell, G C B, G C M G, commanding-in-chief the forces in Ireland, vice Capt. R M Yorke who has retired.

Unattached List.

Lieut. W Young, Royal Marine Light Inf, to be second lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army.

Memoranda.

Col F W Hemming, C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay, and is granted the honorary rank of Major-general on retirement, under the provisions of Article 54, Royal Warrant, 1906. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col P R Mockler, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col E S E Childers, C B, a chief engineer, is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army The date of the grant of temporary rank in the Army to the undermentioned officers of the 1st Tasmanian Contingent is Nov. 27, 1899, and not as notified in the *Gazette* of Sept 5, 1905 :—Capt A Clair Cameran, Lieut W Brown, Lieut F B Heritage. The names of the undermentioned temporary lieutenants are as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept 5, 1905 :—Reginald Stephen Robert Stapylton Bree, 2nd Contingent Victorian Mounted Rifles ; James Charles Roberts, 1st Victorian Coningent.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet-Col O MeG Bate, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay. The undermentioned lieutenant to be captains, under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906 :—L J N Neville, N B E Dawes, W F Maxwell. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—T B Harris, vice L J N Neville ; A R A Iremonger, vice N B E Dawes ; L C B Deed, vice W F Maxwell.

Scots Guards.

Second Lieut G I Sebright resigns his commision.

Line Battalions.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Second Lieut F B James resigns his commission.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut F S Mills, from Unattached List for Auxiliary Forces (University candidate), to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H L Skrine, placed on retired pay.

Alexandra, Princess Of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regt.) — Second Lieut G B Worsdell, from the 3rd batt the King's (Liverpool Regt) (University candidate to be second lieutenant, vice M L O Gompertz, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Gloucestershire Regt —Lieut C K Ford resigns his commission.

The Worcestershire Regt —Capt and Bervet-Major M J J Sweetman retires on retired pay.

The Duke Of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—Capt J R Brunker is seconded for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Corps.

The Hampshire Regt —The undermentioned lieutenant to be captains;—W H Middleton vice C T Lawrence, seconded.

L C Chawner, under the provisions of Article 28a, Royal Warrant, 1906; J C F Richards, under the provisions of Articles 28a, Royal Warrant, 1906.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt H C Laverton is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Supernumerary Capt J Harvey to be captain, vice H C Laverton.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Capt F J M Postlethwaite is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The Duke or Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Lieut J Whiteman to be captain, vice L S Roome, deceased.

The Highland Light Inf.—Supernumerary Capt H J Pack-Beresford to be captain, vice A J Marten, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Supernumerary Lieut R F Forbes to be lieutenant, vice F H L Stevenson, resigned.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut W F Stirling, D S O, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut H R Stephenson resigns his commission. Lieut. the Hon E Coke resigns his commission.

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. C R Law is placed on retired pay, First Class Staff Sergt.-Major V H Fairfield to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenat, vice Honorary Capt. C R Law.

Royal Military College.

Capt F H Dorling, the Manchester Regt, to be an officer of a company, of gentlemen cadets vice Capt. R E H James, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt. whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Brevet.

Lieut.-Col. S G D Smith. Indian Ordnance Dept., to be colonel.

Memoranda.

Col, W Pitt, on vacating the appointment of chief engineer, Eastern Command, is placed on half-pay. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W S Hurrell, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut.-Col J de C O'Grady, C B half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Qrmr, and Honorary Capt C Birch, the Devonshire Regt., is granted the honorary rank fo major.

Reseve of Officers.

R L Surtees, gentleman, late lieutenant, the King's (Shropshire Light Inf, to be lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned surgeon-lieutenants to be surgeon-captains :—R A Draper, R C Gayer.

Amiralty, 24th September,
Royal Martine Light Infantry,

Major Edward Charles Bartlett Roe to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883. Dated 25th September, 1906.

Amiralty, 25th September.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900 :—Engineer Commander William James Maudling has been placed on the Retired List, with the rank of Engineer-Captain. Dated 16th September, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Stephen Porter to be Lieutenant, Dated 24th September, 1906.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Gentleman has this day been appointed Surgeon :—

James Keogh Murphy, F. R. C. S.

Admiralty, 26th September.

Sub-Lieutenant Cyprian Dunscob Charles Bridge has been promoted to the rauk of Lieuteuant in his Majesty's Fleet, Dated 15th Novemberr. 1905.

Clark Herbert Cecil Whiteley Turner has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th September, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Charles Action has this day been placed on the Retired List. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Francis Henry Ayres has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 8th October, 1902.

Admiralty, 27th September.

Staff Paymaster Ernest St. George Alton has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster. Assistant Paymaster Cyril Cuningham Boulton has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated, 31st August, 1906.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieutenant William Remnant has been placed on the Retired List. Dated, 26th September, 1906.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 936 tons, Captain Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3,899 tons, Captain R A Peters, will sail to-day for Shanghai, via Colombo and intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Chandler, Mr H R Hackney, Mr S Cope, Messrs Katalen, Yin Young, P Mistry, N Lowji, and E Amersi, Hon T L Bunbury, Mr and Mrs Edwards, and Mrs I Hoyt, and infant.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
15	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah, Sept 27
	Persia s	Haughton ...	London, Sept 21

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Lama s	Cutbush.....	Karachi

The steamer Malta, Peters, for Shanghai, &c. obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Schaafels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
* " Oriental, for Aden.

* To arrive.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Avoca, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga left Suez on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The City Line steamer City of York, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 13th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 13th instant.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 16.

(Before Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice) and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.

For a Consent Order.

745—Payne and Co—Ramchandra Krishnajee Bhojnay vs Pandurang Krishnajee Bhojnay and another—Tyabjee D and Co and S and J and Payne and Cf.

For an expert Decree.

465-06—Mirza and M—Pinjara Imailbhai Joomn vs Syed Jnnoos and another—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

15-06—Payne and Co—Nazarally Jewjee and others vs Morarjee Kooverjee and others—Little and Co.

215-06—Daptary F and D—Jaidev Luchminarayen vs Kabising Badrising.

485-06—Modh. K and C—Thpar Damjee a firm vs Chifram Harising and others—Daptary and F D

581-06—Hiralal and T—Pranjivandas Shivlal vs Hajee Fatay M Rahimtula—Mulla and M.

586.06—Tyabjee and Co—Shriffi and Co Tyabjee vs Jaffar Pardha

For further hearing.

435-06—Mulla and M—Dhanlibhoy Sajhoo and another vs Meherally Miraj and others—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard.

For hearing and exceptions on Commissioners report.

126-3—Bicknell M and R Jeynarayen Fulchand vs Anvopsing Agarwalla and and another—Bbaishunker K and G.

Long Causes.

580-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shirazi vs Pestonji Framji Talati —Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motijt Premji and others vs Venayek Wamon Pranjape and another—Edgelow G W and Co—Part heard.

50-05—Matubhai J and M—Balchund Kanjram vs Devarichund Hurriram M B Chothia.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and others—C and Vaniya.

687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

566-04—M R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.

513-01[1907]—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Morarjee Mohanji—Sorabjee and J.

122-06—Khanderao and L—Vedibai Gowribai widow—K J Billemoria.

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakai.

392-03—Payne and Co—Aishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J and Mehta and T D and Co

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Meya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonio Miguel Souza—Tyabjee D and Co

327-04—Magaulal J and G—Hasonalli Mahomedalli and others vs Ramaljee Sullemanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and G N and S.

222-06—Mulji K—Famjibhoy Peer Mahomed vs Mahadeo Venayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co

770-01—Bicknell and R Luckmidas Valji vs Belgangabai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L O and E W and G.

62-06—Mulla M—Virji Ramdas and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—Mulji and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

498-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hoosein Ebrajim Getanwalla vs Musa Hasanbhoy Virjam Testamentary Suit for dismissal of covent.

61-06—Jamsetjee R and D—Tribhowandas Thakurdas vs Bai Kesserbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co

Long Causes for dismissal.

412-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool Rahim vs Moosa Haji Joomaa Noorsa and other Matubhai J and M and Tyabjee D and Co.

167-05—Raghavaya B and N—Kulsambibai vs Karimali and others—Chitins and M

498-02—Payne and Co—Sakinabee and others vs Mahomedayli Lookmanjie and others—Nanu and H

For an exparte decree

1606—Tyabjee D and Co Jeramdas Ganeshdas and others vs Girvindlurilal Sitinlji arsie Sorabjie and J

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

783-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Veljibhoda and other—Mehta and S—Part heard

Commercial Cause.

115-06—Tyabji D and Co—Jeramdas Ganeshdas and other vs J G Galstaun—Crawford B and Co—(Not to be called on).

For inquiry under Sec. 244 of C. P. Code.

563-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolalli and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and N and H and Mirza and M—(For postponement.)

Long Causes.

794-05 Hiralal and H—Hurgovandas Ghelabhai abd others vs Gopaldas Ranchordas—Mehta and D

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chamblinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N. (Not to be called on.)

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungubias Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman—Kanga and P.

856-05—Wadia G and Co Chandrabhagbai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sadhalay. Chitnis and M.

824 04—Little and Co—Gangabai vs Vussonjee Narronjee—Bhishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

20-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai vs Mariambai—Captain and V.

Long Causes.

230-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gungaram vs Hunsraj Moraji—Payne and Co

129-06—Tyabji D and Co—Vulubhdas Khimji vs Cullianji Jairam and others—D and D—S C and M and B K and G

107-04—Dharamsey and Co—Vallimahomed Haji Bawan Haji Gunny Haji Currim—M J and M

193-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gulamhoosen Abdoolabhoy Moorai vs Essoolalli Kikabhoy—Bhaishunker K and G

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.

For investigation of pauperism

3-06—Inperson—Jillani Goolhoosein vs Mahomedkhan Goolhoosein

3-06—In person—Syed abba Miya Syed—Hoosein Miya vs Sakinabai and another

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 16.

The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Corps at the Riding School this Tuesday morning the 16th instant, at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Sword and Carbine.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

"I had a very severe lung trouble and was so weak that I could scarcely walk about or talk. All my friends believed I could never get well. I then began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and immediately felt an improvement. It took only two bottles to work a complete cure. It certainly saved my life."

This is one of thousands of testimonials to the wonderful value of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

In cases of colds, coughs, and lung and throat troubles of all kinds. A standard and unrivaled remedy for sixty years. In large and small bottles.

Beware of imitation so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure to get "AYER'S Cherry Pectoral."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Mothers and children are alike benefited by the gentle but thorough action of California Syrup of Figs, "Nature's Pleasant Laxative." It is a pleasure to see the little ones take it eagerly, and to know that it will act truly beneficially without causing them the slightest discomfort. As a household remedy it is esteemed everywhere and recommended by the medical profession.

California Syrup of Figs

"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE."
Of all Chemists, in two sizes.

"APENTA" s.o.
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES!
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S!

Mosquitos
AND OTHER INSECTS MAY BITE BUT
Pond's Extract
Immediately applied, prevents all irritation and Kills the Cause of it.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR
The faithful friend in case of Burns, Cuts, Inflammation

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

MAYFAIR'S STRAWBERRIES.

It seems a little early to discuss the dessert which Mayfair will buy next spring, but, though the strawberry fields of England are just now in wild tangles, the fruit for next year's early market is two months old. That is to say, the plants from which the fruit will be picked were "struck" two months ago, and now are being carefully tended under glass. The first English strawberries to reach Covent Garden next March will be worth almost, if not quite, their weight in gold. Five shillings a berry is a not uncommon price. Hence it is worth while to begin, eight or nine months in advance, to prepare the crop. Early strawberries, to pay the grower, must bring him an average of at least two shillings a pound. It takes six pots of strawberry plants yield a pound of fruit, each plant producing two or three ounces of fruit in return for the nine months' care lavished upon it.

FALSECOLOURS.

Kent, of course, is the great strawberry country, but it is not Kent which reaps the golden harvest with the earliest strawberries. Worthing is the capital of the early grower. That is the place whence the early high-priced English berries come. The secret lies, not in any superior skill of the Worthing grower, but in the fact that Worthing has a greater average allowance of sunshine than the Kentish glass-houses. And though the men of Kent fire and cultivate never so carefullyi they cannot match the effects of the sun. Extra coal, costing £5. will, all being well, yield a £6 return. But the risk of loss is greatly increased. Without the light of the sun the berries may not set; they may drop off like the buds of peaches. Worthing, revelling in a wealth of sunshine, can clap coal on the furnaces and fear no such ill results. Their berries set and ripen, and the prices realised are enormous, and Kent is credited with the crop.

WHOLESALE LUXURY.

When a peach fetches as much as three or four shillings in Covent Garden, the buyer cannot but feel that he is the victim of extortion. But when the price of peaches is high, the price paid to the grower is correspondingly heavy. One man sends up in the season as much as a two-horse load of peaches every night, and when other fruit does not compete he realises 2s. a peach. That, of course, is for the early market. If he dare risk a bid for a still earlier peach, he may double his receipts for those which he brings to perfection, but the chances are against him. Fruit unduly forced plays the sorriest tricks with the grower. But the day of the two-shilling peach does not last. The season of the outdoor strawberry comes, and with that the winter of others growers' discontent. Everything is swamped by the strawberry. Peaches, which a day or two earlier were worth perhaps five-and-twenty shillings a dozen, are a drug on the market at a penny each. The fruit cannot be grown under fourpence each; not under sixpence unless the quantity be large. And the curious part is that the season of the fourpenny peach is as profitable as that of the fruit which realises six times the price, because this later fruit is less liable to accident in the growing.

TOMATOES OF TO-MORROW.

Qlarmists may say what they choose about tomatoes causing cancer; the man in the street does not believe it. The quantity grown increases every year. The North of England will be eating to-morrow the second picking" which the South is making to-day' Red and ripe, the tomatoes will realise fivepence and sixpence a pound; they leave the glasshouses, green and hard, at a shilling or eightcenpence the dozen pounds. They ripen like bananas, after packing. The profit to the middleman is obviously considerable. They make no bones about the matter, but tell the growers that unless they can see 100 per cent. in it they do not care to deal. But the tomato market is threatened by a grave danger. Whole districts whence London draws its supplies—a district where one man alone sends up as much as a dozen tons each night of the season—have got disease among their plants. No steps have been taken to check it, and the disease waxes stronger while the lanted weaken. There may came a tomato famine in a couple of years' time

THE GARDENER'S FOE.

Is there a means of exterminating the wood-louse—that insect hedgehog which, upon being touched, curls itself into a ball and looks incapable of mischief? Its depredations in England cause enormous loss. For every acre of glass the wood-louse does damage to the extent of £30 a year, "It will eat anything—ferns melons, and cacti. The maiden-hair fern is its staple. Here it has for rivals a white slug which can be traced and a black one which cannot. But the wood-louse is the supreme foe. It is the locust of the greenhouse. To get rid of it a gardener must take each individual pot of fern, shake out the intruders into hot water and paraffin then carry them, bucketfuls at a time, to the furnace. Naphthaline temporarily clears them away from the plant, and frogs are blessed by the gardner as an ally. But when the nicotine vapour is used, while it kill only a percentage of the insects, it slays every frog in the house. "I would give £50 to be rid of wood-lice," says a gardener whose name is famous at Covent Garden, thought he has but an acre under glass.

ENSURING CERTAINTY.

The agitation which is once more renewed in this country for securing additional safeguards against premature burial would be unnecessary were we to borrow some of the burial customs of the Tartars, With quite different motives, they make it certain that the wicked, at any rate, shall not be buried alive. The soul of the wicked dead, they say, walks for forty days. Therefore, after the funeral ceremony, they disinter the body, shoot it, cut off its head, or even remove the heart. They mean well, even to the undeserving. In the hand of saint and sinner alike are placed passports to heaven and warning to the Evil One not to molest the bones of a true believer. The unrighteous, they argue, are to have their passports because none are too bad to have some good in them, and the soul for which intercession is made may attain to heaven after due expiation.

BOYS AND CRIME.

The boy who placed a hurdle on the railway, intending to derail a train in Cheshire, excuses himself by saying that "something" for which he cannot account tempted him to lay the obstruction on the metals. One who has had much experience of boys avers that curiosity more than criminal instinct is accountable for the misdoings of many lads. The act of the small boy is like the act of the man of weak intellect. Let a feeble-minded man come upon a railway and he will almost certainly heave stones or timbers on to the line then flee so as not to see the consequences. They find the same lack of restraint among the convicts at the penal settlements. In order that he may get into hospital, and so obtain relief from the monotony of his daily life a man will start a lucen trick running down an incline, then throw himself beneath it. So long as he succeeds in mutilating himself he does not regard the fact that the lives of fifty or more of his fellows may be endangered by the flight of the vehicle.

THE DAWN OF CONSCIENCE

The development of jconscience has been interestingly traced in the career of a deaf mute who, for many years, was quite uneducated. He thought in pictures, and had mental wores for only the fewest things. He had no sense of right and wrong. Being often hungry, he store food. That is to say, he found and took it, not the knowing that it was an offence to do so. Small sum of money he made his own in the same way, and again he saw no wrong. But one day he took from a butcher's counter a piece of money which turned out to be gold. He went into a shop tobuy sweets with it, but when he realised the value of the coin he snatched it up and ran away. He was horrified, not at the theft but the extent of it. In the end he buried the piece, and from that time stole no more. The shock had quickned conscience into life, and he needed little "converting" when kindly instructors at last took him in hand.

A SIMPLE QUESTION.

Scotland, when she speaks upon the spelling reform will have, like the provinces, to consider dialects and colloquialisms beyond the ken of President Roosevelt, To prove this there may be recalled Archdeacon Sinclair's story of an examination of scholars in Aberdeen. The examiners were an Englsh clergyman and a Lowland Scotsman, The master of the scholars put many questions to them which were admirably answered; the boys brought the Israelites out of Egypt with a simple directness which Mosses would have envied. Then the clergyman asked, "How did Pharaoh did?" The boys sat dumb. The Lawlander, to make it more plain, repeated the question: "Hoo did Phawraoh dee?" Again there was a dead silence. Next the master himself took the matter in hand; "Fatcam to Phawraoh at his under end?" The boys answered as with one voice, "He was drooned!" To "dee" means in the Aberdeen lialent to die in one's bed. These careful scholars knew hat Phareh had not "deed.

SYSTEM AND CHAOS,

On Monday a man returning to town after a weekend in the country entrusted his bag a porter at the railway station, and saw no more of it. Arrived at the terminus the passenger left a written complaint at the lost property office. On the following day, the bag not having turned up, he wired and telephoned and sent up passengers to the terminus. In spite of the Coletter which he had left there on the previous night she could not get anybody to admit any knowledge of the matter. At last he was informed that two wires had been sent from readquarters to the station where the bag was lost but that no reply could be obtained Upon arriving at his home nearly a score of miles out of London, the found that the misling bag had been delivered The feat of setting the property across the City and down by a line if fevil reputation was remarkable But what chaos and isorganisation are suggested by the arrangements at headquarters, where they were actually telegraphing and worrying over the matter hours after the bag had been delivered at its owner's home!

LIPTON'S TEAS

THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

A GUARANTEE OF PURITY

MOIR'S GOLD MEDAL STORES

MOIR'S name on all Preserved Provisions is an absolute guarantee of Purity and Excellence, and that their Meat Products are prepared and packed by them in Scotland at their Aberdeen Factory from HOME GROWN cattle.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS—BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for
immediate delivery.

MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

QUAKER OAT BISCUITS

Quaker Oat Biscuits are in every way worthy of their name. They have the rich nutty flavour and high nourishing properties that have made Quaker Oats famous as the breakfast food of the World.

Manufactured by PEEK, FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON, England, from QUAKER OATS, prepared by the AMERICAN CEREAL CO.

Packed in hermetically sealed tins.

THE SECRET OF STRENGTH AND POWER.

Strength of brain and body in human beings is Nature's highest perfected work. Nearly all men have been fitted up with constitution enough to last for all time, but through over study, hard work, worry or dissipation they have wasted the material Nature gave them. You can regain this strength and power and there is no occasion for you to be less a man than Nature intended; you can become as sound in mind and body as you were before you wasted your strength, for Electricity is the remedy which will restore this strength.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY generates Electricity continuously. This restores lost vitality. You can obtain strength and energy simply by wearing this grand appliance a few hours each night while you sleep.

BOHRA MUSJID, RUTLAM, 11th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—Your favour is at hand and in reply I have to state that I continued the use of your Battery after receipt of same for a fortnight.

As regards my chief complaint Diarrhœa, I am glad to state the virulence of the attack has altogether abated after only a fortnight's use of the Battery.

In all the other respects the Battery is working without fault. My general health is improving.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) SHAIKH MAHOMEDBHAI AMIL.

Functional Decay, Lost Vigour, Urinary Troubles, Varicocele, &c., yield quickly to its invigorating influence. It will drive away Rheumatic or Sciatica Pains, Lame Back, Indigestion and all Liver and Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It is a medical marvel of the age for sickly women and weak men.

FREE BOOK. Everyone who is ailing should read more of this method. I will send you a book, post free, if you write for one. If you call, you may test the appliance free. Office Hours 9-30 to 6 P.M.

C. C. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. C. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"

PRICE - - 250 Rs.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 800 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 500 Machines, &c., &c.

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JOSEPH EVANS & SON

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
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STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

DAY, DRESS, TENNIS, 6 FOR RS. 24, 30, 36.

NÉGLIGÉ, SOFT FRONTS, STIFF CUFFS,
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